

Correct Answer Shown

Align Bottom and Left Edge

Leah's House

1. What kind of handicraft did Leah make?
☐ quilts ☐ chairs
☐ rugs ☐ beads
2. Leah displayed her handicrafts each year _____.
☐ in a store ☐ in a church
☐ at a fair ☐ at home
3. Who challenged the queen for the throne?
☐ Prince Ian ☐ Duke of Wane
☐ Lord Hampton ☐ Duke of York
4. _____ arrived at Leah's house to stay for a year.
☐ The prince ☐ A lord
☐ The duke ☐ The queen
5. When the duke seized the palace, the queen fled to _____.
☐ the south ☐ Leah's house
☐ the north ☐ Austria
6. Who won the battle for the royal throne?
☐ the duke ☐ Trone
☐ Leah ☐ the queen
7. Why did the queen pay a visit to Leah's house?
☐ to find her son
☐ to buy a quilt
☐ to hide her son
☐ to find the duke

1. What Indian tribe did Sacajawea belong to?
☐ Shoshone ☐ Shawnee
☐ Apache ☐ Choctaw
2. Lewis and Clark explored the region west of the _____.
☐ Colorado River
☐ Pacific Ocean
☐ Mississippi River
☐ Missouri River
3. While picking berries, Sacajawea was captured by a _____.
☐ Shoshone brave
☐ Minnetaree brave
☐ English trader
☐ French trader
4. Sacajawea's best friend was _____.
☐ Otter Woman
☐ Grass Woman
☐ Bird Woman ☐ Leaping Fish
5. Charbonneau was a _____.
☐ farmer ☐ fur trader
☐ teacher ☐ storekeeper
6. A wealthy Shoshone had many _____.
☐ coins ☐ horses
☐ crops ☐ cows
7. Sacajawea discovered that her brother was _____.
☐ a trader
☐ an interpreter
☐ a chief
☐ a guide

The Star Travellers

1. The home planet of the three humanoids was called _____.
☐ Nebu ☐ Nebula
☐ Saturn ☐ Neptune
2. Klurg was a brilliant _____.
☐ poet ☐ pianist
☐ dentist ☐ doctor
3. The three star travellers wanted to _____.
☐ conquer new planets
☐ encourage peace between planets
☐ find a new plant species
4. The spaceship had a _____ which magnified objects.
☐ crystal wall
☐ microscope
☐ glass mirror
☐ prism
5. During their trip, the star travellers _____.
☐ grew older
☐ did not change
☐ grew heavier
☐ grew younger
6. Small planets grouped together but having separate orbits are _____.
☐ asteroids ☐ galaxies
☐ suns ☐ stars
7. What planet did the three humanoids decide to explore?
☐ Pluto ☐ Earth
☐ Neptune ☐ Mercury

1. What was the name of Butch Cassidy's group?
☐ the Wild Bunch
☐ the James Gang
☐ the Outlaws
2. Hole-in-the-Wall was located in central _____.
☐ Wyoming ☐ Wisconsin
☐ Montana ☐ Georgia
3. Butch's group tried to rob a _____.
☐ store ☐ train
☐ bank ☐ house
4. _____ was in charge of setting off the dynamite.
☐ Taylor ☐ Butch
☐ Slick ☐ Curry
5. During the robbery, who surprised Butch's group?
☐ the U.S. marshall ☐ the cavalry
☐ two deputies ☐ Pinkerton agents
6. Stephen found Kid Curry reading the newspaper in a _____.
☐ house ☐ store
☐ hotel ☐ park
7. Stephen went to San Francisco and became a _____.
☐ veterinarian ☐ surgeon
☐ dentist
☐ criminal

The Deep Blue Caper

1. Krissy King was a reporter in _____.
☐ Georgia ☐ California
☐ Florida ☐ Virginia
2. Krissy King interviewed a woman named _____.
☐ Ms. Miller ☐ Mrs. Mason
☐ Miss Marple ☐ Mrs. Matthers
3. On December 5, 1945, Flight 19
_____.
☐ disappeared ☐ was hijacked
☐ landed safely ☐ blew up
4. Jeff brought along his _____,
named Sam.
☐ dog ☐ cat
☐ brother ☐ cousin
5. How many bombers did Jeff and
Krissy see?
☐ 14
☐ 10
☐ 5
☐ 2
6. As they neared the Triangle, what
did Krissy want to do?
☐ enter the Triangle
☐ collect data
☐ turn back
7. What do you think Jeff was doing
alone in a boat on the open sea?
☐ fishing
☐ looking for the Triangle
☐ relaxing
☐ watching for sharks

1. On what planet does this story take place?
☐ Iotia ☐ Ona
☐ Uranus ☐ Earth
2. Ona read the scroll to her people gathered by the _____.
☐ caves ☐ river
☐ city ☐ mountain
3. Who received a crystal locket on her birthday?
☐ the king's daughter
☐ every youngest daughter
☐ every firstborn daughter
4. The youngest girl with a locket was _____.
☐ Three Moons ☐ Tia
☐ Ona ☐ Caball
5. What was Tia searching for in the valley?
☐ the treasure
☐ a scroll ☐ a map
☐ the locket
6. An unknown creature emerged from _____.
☐ a pool ☐ a cave
☐ the earth ☐ the sea
7. What did scientists find when they looked for the creature?
☐ the creature ☐ several creatures
☐ no creatures ☐ more treasure

1. Surfing almost disappeared during the _____ century.
☐ nineteenth
☐ seventeenth
☐ eighteenth
☐ twentieth
2. What's the best surfing area in the U.S. ?
☐ Hawaii ☐ Alaska
☐ California ☐ Cape Cod
3. What is the Banzai Pipeline?
☐ an oil well
☐ a surfing area
☐ a surfboard
☐ an island
4. One basic way to surf is in a _____.
☐ motorboat ☐ canoe
☐ yacht ☐ rowboat
5. When a surfer "wipes out," he has _____ his surfboard.
☐ fallen off ☐ stood up on
☐ sat down on ☐ knelt on
6. Water moving under pressure out to sea is called a _____.
☐ gulf stream ☐ rip current
☐ wave ☐ avalanche
7. Where was the first surfing world championship held?
☐ Australia
☐ Mexico
☐ Peru
☐ Japan

1. Continental drift is the theory that continents _____.
change their positions
never move
are composed of glaciers
2. The scientist who first suggested the drift theory was _____.
Alfred Wegener
Richard Wagner
Alfred Whitehead
3. The supercontinent that existed 200 million years ago is called _____.
Pangaea
Pantheism
Pandora
4. Heat flowing under the Earth's surface is called _____ currents.
contraction
concave
convection
5. Geologists were surprised to find glacier-carved land formations near the _____.
South Pole
equator
North Pole
6. Scientists who do not believe in the drift theory claim _____.
all land masses move
only islands move
continents can't move

1. Joseph Conrad was a great _____.
poet musician
novelist painter
2. Conrad smuggled guns into _____.
Spain France
Belgium Rhodesia
3. A short novel by Conrad is called _____.
"King of Hearts"
"Heart of Darkness"
"Hearts and Minds"
4. Conrad was a ship's captain on the _____ river.
Amazon Nile
Congo Rhone
5. In Lord Jim, Jim's first mistake was to _____.
mutiny against the ship's captain
buy a ship that was unsafe
abandon a sinking ship
6. Stein asked Lord Jim to manage a _____ on a river in Borneo.
ship
settlement
trading post
7. At the end of Lord Jim, Jim was executed for a crime committed by _____.
pilgrims himself
pirates Stein

1. Roberto Clemente played right field for the _____.
☐ Pittsburgh Pirates
☐ San Diego Padres
☐ New York Yankees
2. Clemente was born in _____.
☐ Peru ☐ Portugal
☐ Puerto Rico ☐ the Philippines
3. At Roberto Clemente Night his team _____.
☐ raised money for Clemente
☐ honored Clemente
☐ announced Clemente's retirement
4. Clemente spoke out on behalf of _____.
☐ the Pittsburgh Pirates
☐ American right fielders
☐ Latin American ballplayers
5. In the 1960's the Pittsburgh Pirates were a _____ team.
☐ winning
☐ mediocre
☐ defeated
6. Clemente was often _____ with the sportswriters.
☐ patient
☐ angry
☐ bored
7. In 1973 the baseball writers elected Clemente to the Baseball _____.
☐ Players Union ☐ Writers of America
☐ Hall of Fame

1. In 1888 Van Gogh moved from Paris to _____, France.
☐ Arles
☐ Avon ☐ Avignon
☐ Arlington
2. A group of French artists who influenced Van Gogh were _____.
☐ impressionists
☐ surrealists ☐ futurists
☐ cubists
3. Van Gogh's _____ supported him while he painted.
☐ brother ☐ mother
☐ cousin ☐ father
4. In his series, _____, the sea and sky seem to be changing color.
☐ Christina's World
☐ Boats on the Beach
☐ American Gothic
5. Van Gogh had studied _____ art.
☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese
☐ Slavic ☐ Korean
6. An artist named _____ lived with Van Gogh.
☐ Paul Gauguin
☐ Pablo Picasso
 ☐ Paul Cezanne
 ☐ David Park
7. In one year Van Gogh completed more than _____ masterpieces.
☐ 100 ☐ 10
☐ 50 ☐ 200

1. Aaron Burr was once _____
of the United States.
☐ vice-president ☐ secretary
☐ president ☐ treasurer
2. Aaron Burr studied for a career in
_____.
☐ medicine ☐ architecture
☐ law ☐ engineering
3. Burr served under President _____.
☐ Jefferson ☐ Hamilton
☐ Adams ☐ Jackson
4. Burr had dreams of conquering
_____.
☐ Spain ☐ Canada
☐ Mexico ☐ Cuba
5. Burr was arrested and charged
with _____.
☐ perjury
☐ embezzlement
☐ treason
6. Chief Justice _____ presided
at Burr's trial.
☐ Andrew Jackson
☐ Alexander Hamilton
☐ John Marshall
7. In 1807 Burr stood trial and was
_____.
☐ found guilty ☐ found innocent
☐ executed ☐ retried

1. Robert Falcon Scott explored _____.

- ☐ the North Pole ☐ the equator
☐ Antarctica ☐ Australia

2. Scott was an explorer representing _____.

- ☐ Norway ☐ England
☐ Ireland ☐ Scotland

3. The explorer racing Scott to the South Pole was from _____.

- ☐ Norway ☐ Austria
☐ Denmark ☐ France

4. How many men reached the South Pole with Scott?

- ☐ 2 ☐ 10
☐ 4 ☐ 14

5. Scott and his men ran into sastrugi, which are _____.

- ☐ polar winds ☐ ridges of snow
☐ cold rains ☐ wild animals

6. Scott said that _____ was one reason the expedition failed.

- ☐ bad weather
☐ lack of money
☐ lack of ambition

7. Scott and his men were buried in _____.

- ☐ Antarctica ☐ Scotland
☐ Norway ☐ Wales

1. Clara Barton was the first woman hired by the _____.
☐ U.S. government
☐ state of Massachusetts
☐ state of Washington
2. Army regulations did not allow Barton to go _____.
☐ on the battlefield
☐ into hospitals
☐ home to visit her father
3. Barton's father _____ her to go to the front.
☐ encouraged ☐ discouraged
☐ forbade ☐ commanded
4. Barton treated the wounded of the _____.
☐ Korean War ☐ Revolutionary War
☐ Civil War ☐ Mexican War
5. Barton said that war was a _____.
☐ "monster evil"
☐ "necessary evil"
☐ "means to an end"
6. Barton's greatest act of bravery took place at _____, Virginia.
☐ Fredericksburg
☐ Richmond ☐ Lynchburg
☐ Petersburg
7. Barton considered herself to be _____.
☐ an unprotected woman
☐ a U.S. soldier
☐ a trained surgeon

Jelly Roll

1. New Orleans belonged to _____
before it was ceded to Spain.
☐ France
☐ United States
☐ England
☐ Portugal
2. In Jelly Roll's day, _____ played
at funerals.
☐ operas ☐ marching bands
☐ symphonies ☐ solo flutists
3. _____ was a part of New
Orleans set aside for organized vice.
☐ Storyville ☐ Fayetteville
☐ Gretna ☐ Spokane
4. Jelly Roll became one of the best
ragtime _____ in New Orleans.
☐ trombonists ☐ drummers
☐ pianists ☐ harpists
5. Jelly Roll's Doctor Jazz is an
example of the _____ style of jazz.
☐ New York ☐ New Orleans
☐ Los Angeles ☐ Chicago
6. Jelly Roll's music was influenced
by the French and _____.
☐ Spanish ☐ Portuguese
☐ British ☐ Scottish
7. Jelly Roll's life story spanned the
whole _____ age.
☐ golden ☐ jazz
☐ romantic ☐ atomic

The Inventor

1. Sequoyah invented a _____
alphabet.
Cherokee universal
 midwestern Choctaw
2. According to Indian legend, the
white man stole the _____.
harp book
 buffalo arrow
3. At first, Sequoyah's neighbors were
_____ of his invention.
fond
 • suspicious
 proud
 jealous
4. In Sequoyah's alphabet, a special
mark stands for each _____.
phrase syllable
 letter word
5. Sequoyah's _____ helped him
perfect the alphabet.
neighbor wife
 daughter son
6. In the end, Sequoyah's people _____
his alphabet.
accepted discarded
 improved rejected
7. Who was the first American to
invent an alphabet?
Benjamin Franklin
Althea Gibson
Sequoyah
Sacajawea

Leah's House

0. In this reading program you will meet both royalty and a woman who is extraordinary.

1. Many years ago in the country of Lorraine lived a woman named Leah and her two sons. They lived in a stone cottage in the Bavorian forest. The forest, dark and tangled, stretched for miles and few people chose to make it their home. But to Leah and her sons, it was neither lonely nor frightening.

2. Each day shortly before sunup, the elder son, a woodcutter, went into the forest to chop and gather wood. Then he spent the rest of the day carving. Out of the rough blocks of wood, he shaped fine chairs and tables that were to grace some of the most elegant drawing rooms in Lorraine.

3. The younger son and his mother cared for the few head of cattle they owned and tended their vegetable garden. In this way, they were able to raise almost all of their own food. What was Leah's elder son? (woodcutter) (tailor) (gardener)

4. Yes. At the end of the day, as the shadows cast by the gnarled oaks deepened, the family gathered by the fireplace in their cottage and rested from their work. Sometimes the two boys matched wits in a game of chess or read by the light of the fire.

5. The younger son would often stare at the flames and dream about the grand life of the city. Unlike his elder brother, he hoped someday to be a scholar at the university. What kind of work did Leah do? (gardening and tending cattle) (chopping wood and carving)

6. Yes. Each evening Leah would sit by the fire and quilt. Using patterns handed down from mother to daughter for many generations, she sewed while her thoughts drifted. The stars, flowers, and birds she created seemed to spring from the rough cloth like bright, living things.

7. Twice a year Leah exhibited her handicrafts at the village fair. Since her work was well-known everywhere, people traveled from distant cities to purchase her quilts. At the last fair a buyer for the queen had stopped his great coach in the village square.

8. His name was Lord Hampton, and he was dressed elegantly in gray - striped silk. He stepped disdainfully down from his coach before looking about him with a bored air. Although he seemed to notice little, Lord Hampton was carefully observing the villagers. He knew the queen was anxious to find out if she still had the full support of her people. After a moment, he asked the way to Leah's booth.

9. Leah's handicrafts were well-known everywhere. What did she display at the fair?
(cattle) (quilts) (onions)

10. Lord Hampton was looking for Leah's booth. Who did he buy goods for?
(Leah) (his son) (the queen)

11. Right. The villagers stopped what they were doing and simply stared. Never before had a member of the queen's court arrived at the fair. As the nobleman fingered the beautiful quilts, Leah continued to sew, an expression of quiet dignity on her face. In the end, Lord Hampton purchased six of her quilts.

12. Although he offered twice as much for the seventh quilt, Leah would not sell it. Evenly meeting his imperious gaze, she explained, "This quilt bears the royal insignia of our queen. It will not be finished until the day her son takes the throne." A smile flashed across Lord Hampton's face and he left, strangely satisfied.

13. Everyone in the village knew that the young queen was in grave danger. She was being challenged for her throne by her ambitious brother - in - law, the Duke of Wane. He wanted to oust the queen before her son Ian, now only a frail boy of ten, was old enough and strong enough to claim the crown.

14. Prince Ian was said to be a brilliant child. The queen had made it clear that she planned to turn over complete rule to her son when he reached the age of sixteen years. However, people close to the queen feared that she might never realize this dream.

15. The queen was in grave danger. Who wanted to take her throne away from her?
(Lord Hampton) (Duke of Wane) (Prince Ian)

16. When did the queen plan to turn over complete rule to her son, Prince Ian?
(when he reached sixteen years old) (when he defeated the Duke of Wane)

17. Yes. Just three days ago, the duke and his men had met the queen's forces on a plain near the palace. In a fierce battle the duke had succeeded in greatly weakening the queen's position. The duke's army was surrounding the palace and few people believed Her Majesty could hold out much longer. Yet, for a queen so young, she fought well.

18. Several nights later, as the wind howled through the forest, Leah and her family were sitting by the hearth. The rain was pelting the shutters and it seemed as if the raging storm would never end. For once, Leah was too restless to attend to her quilting. Gradually, the warm fire lulled her into a light sleep.

19. Suddenly, Leah started, for she had the gift of second sight or the ability to see into the future. While she was dozing, she had seen a boy running into the night as if he were being chased by something terrible. She looked anxiously about her. Yet, her sons seemed

safe enough. Why was the queen's political position weak? (She had lost a battle)
(She was gravely ill)

20. Yes. When she heard the sound of hoofbeats, Leah went to the door and looked out into the night. Immediately, she recognized the tall figure of Lord Hampton. How he had changed. No longer the handsome, bored person she had seen at the fair, he now looked thin and stooped. In his arms he carried a large bundle of wet blankets.

21. Behind him, Leah could see a small huddle of men and horses, shifting nervously in the cold rain. Puzzled, she wondered why the queen's court had traveled so far from the palace on such a night.

22. Leah was a talented woman in many ways. What special ability did she have?
(She could foresee the future) (She could talk with the spirits)

23. Who arrived with a wet bundle at Leah's house? (Duke of Wane) (Lord Hampton)

24. Correct. Leah asked Lord Hampton to enter. As he did so, he bent down to unwrap the blankets and set a small boy on his feet. When the nobleman looked up, Leah saw weariness and despair in his proud face. The boy was so weak he could not stand alone. Gently, Lord Hampton helped the child to a chair.

25. "We are in a hurry," Lord Hampton said, "and this boy's health is not sturdy enough to enable him to travel in such weather. I wish him to lodge here until our return." Turning to leave, he paused a moment to look firmly at Leah. "The boy's name is Trone," he said.

26. Then, the heavy door slammed shut and the sound of hoofbeats grew fainter. The wind wailed in the trees like a lost thing. Leah was the first to speak. "Come over to the fire and warm yourself, Trone," she said. At the mention of his name, the boy looked frightened, and Leah comforted him the best she could. "Prince Ian," she said softly, "you are safe with us."

27. Why did Lord Hampton arrive at Leah's house? (to buy a quilt) (to hide the prince)
(to eat lunch)

28. Lord Hampton left Prince Ian with Leah. Why couldn't the boy travel with the queen?
(Ian was too sick) (Ian was the duke's friend)

29. Leah comforted Prince Ian. Why was he afraid? (The duke wanted to capture Ian)
(The duke wanted Ian to be king)

30. Yes. Weeks turned into months without any word from Lord Hampton. At first, the boy cried at night in his sleep. Then, too, he was sick and Leah was afraid he would not live. But she gave him fresh fruits and vegetables to eat and taught him how to work in the garden. Before long, he grew strong and at times he even seemed happy.

31. Although Leah's cottage was peaceful, the kingdom was in an uproar. The Duke of Wane had seized the palace and declared himself the new king. He claimed that he held the queen and her son hostage, but the villagers did not believe or trust the duke. The majority of the people in the towns and villages supported the queen and vowed to help her in any way they could.

32. Rumor had it that the young queen had fled toward the northern border of the kingdom, where she was building up a powerful army. Some people said that her son had tried to join her and did not survive the journey. Why was Leah worried about the prince? (He was kidnapped) (He was ill)

33. Right. A year after the duke had seized the palace, the queen returned. This time she had an army that stretched across the plains as far as the eye could see. Even the duke's own soldiers were ready to surrender, for the Duke of Wane had proved to be a harsh ruler and the people suffered under his reign.

34. The queen did not want to launch a full - scale war. She sent her trusted friend, Lord Hampton, to negotiate with the duke. Lord Hampton had greatly aged in one year, but his keen powers of observation and intellect had sharpened. One look at the duke and Lord Hampton knew that victory for the queen was at hand.

35. Prince Ian stayed at Leah's house for over a year. What did Leah teach the prince?
(to garden) (to quilt) (to carve)

36. Where was the queen when the duke seized the palace? (in the palace) (in the north)
(at Leah's house)

37. The queen and the duke were fighting for the royal throne. Who did the people want to win the war? (the duke) (the queen)

38. Yes. No sooner had she regained the throne than the queen herself arrived at Leah's cottage. With a mixture of joy and sadness, Leah welcomed Her Majesty. The queen responded graciously, but as her eyes searched the room, she seemed to lose her royal composure. "What have you done with my son?" she said.

39. A tall, graceful boy appeared with an armful of wood. "Leah," he cried, "am I late for supper again?" Then he saw the queen, his mother.

40. Leah looked down at the quilt she had been working on. This morning she had seen a child laughing in the wind. So she had left her work in the garden and taken up her quilting. Finally, the quilt with the royal emblem was finished.

0. In this reading program you will journey west with a young Shoshone guide.
1. On May 4, 1804, Captains Meriweather Lewis and William Clark set out to explore a vast region west of the Mississippi River. Although the United States did not at that time own the entire West, President Thomas Jefferson was interested in establishing trade routes that extended from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Thus began the great Lewis and Clark expedition.
2. Forty - five persons participated in this westward journey across the Rocky Mountains to the coast. Included in the expedition was Sacajawea, a young Shoshone woman. Before the journey was over, Sacajawea was responsible for saving the lives of the crew and the expedition itself.
3. "Sacajawea" was a second name, or nickname, bestowed upon her when she was a little Shoshone girl. Translated it means "Bird Woman," and perhaps it referred to her gay, carefree nature. Her original name, Bo - i - naiv, reflected her people's nomadic lifestyle, for it means "Grass Woman." Who were the leaders of the expedition through the West? (Daniel and Rebecca Boone) (Lewis and Clark)
4. Right. Sacajawea's childhood experiences prepared her well for this rugged adventure. Her people were a wandering tribe scattered throughout the Rocky Mountain region. Since roaming from grassland to grassland was the Shoshone way of life, Sacajawea had acquired many survival skills. Like the rest of her tribe, she knew how to find food in desolate lands and how to stay healthy despite a changing diet.
5. When Sacajawea was eleven years old, her tribe moved near the Three Forks of the Missouri River. One day while she, Otter Woman, and some other friends were picking berries, they were captured by enemy plains Indians known as the Hidatsas and Minnetarees.
6. Sacajawea fought hard to free herself. Admiring her spunk, a Minnetaree brave decided to protect and raise the young girl, along with her best friend, Otter Woman. What kind of people were the Shoshones? (farmers) (nomads) (city - dwellers)
7. Yes. Sacajawea learned easily and soon she could speak the Minnetaree language fluently. Little did she realize that this training was preparing her for a role in the great Lewis and Clark expedition. What does "Sacajawea" mean? (Bird Woman) (Otter Woman) (Leaping Fish)
8. Correct. White fur traders frequently visited the Minnetaree tribe. Unfortunately,

these men would even trade for wives. But the Minnetaree brave who was raising Sacajawea and Otter Woman would not trade the two Shoshone girls. He defended them by saying they were much too young for marriage.

9. Toussaint Charbonneau was a familiar French trader to the Minnetarees. Although Charbonneau did not understand or appreciate the Native American way of life, he would often join the Minnetarees in their gambling games. One day Charbonneau gambled for Sacajawea and Otter Woman -- and won. Realizing his mistake, the Minnetaree brave offered to gamble everything he owned in order to win the two girls back. But Charbonneau refused.

10. Forced to begin a new way of life once again, Sacajawea and Otter Woman were taken further east into Mandan Country to live with Charbonneau's wife. She taught the two Shoshone girls everything a fur trader's wife must know -- how to tan skins, make clothing, harvest crops, and find medicinal herbs.

11. A brave captured Sacajawea and her friend, Otter Woman. What tribe did he belong to? (Minnetaree) (Shoshone) (French)

12. Who won Sacajawea and Otter Woman in a gambling game? (Bird Woman) (Charbonneau) (Clark)

13. Yes. Of course, high - spirited Sacajawea did not like her new lifestyle. No longer was she free to roam the countryside. Instead, she was forced to settle into a rigid way of life that was foreign to her.

14. Meanwhile, Lewis and Clark had made their way to the Missouri River. They decided to camp there for the winter and recruit men whose skills would be needed on the long trip ahead. Since Lewis and Clark did not know the various Native American languages, they were looking for an Indian interpreter.

15. Following his return from a trading trip, Toussaint Charbonneau decided to find work with the expedition. When he confronted Lewis and Clark, he said he could interpret the language of the Minnetaree tribe. Charbonneau also suggested that his two Shoshone wives might help with the purchase of horses and supplies.

16. Did Sacajawea enjoy her new life in Mandan Country? (Yes) (No)

17. When Charbonneau returned from a trading trip, he decided to work for Lewis and Clark. What did he offer to do? (hunt) (interpret) (cook)

18. Yes. Lewis wanted to meet the two young Shoshone women. However, he was disappointed to learn that Otter Woman had one child and was expecting another. Sacajawea, too, was pregnant. Obviously, the captains did not want to risk taking a baby on their difficult and dangerous venture through the West.

19. Lewis and Clark decided to hire Charbonneau as an interpreter to the Minnetaree tribe for the winter. It did not take the captains long to realize that Charbonneau could not interpret anything without Sacajawea's help.

20. Throughout the winter, the crew worked hard preparing for the expedition. In spite of extremely cold weather, men had to go out regularly to hunt deer and buffalo for food. Indian visitors gathered constantly in the camp, and many of them gave the captains valuable information about the western region. Since much of this communication depended on the interpreters, they worked long, strenuous hours.

21. Then on February 11, 1805, Sacajawea gave birth to a son. She named him Jean Baptiste, but she called him by a second name, which was "Pomp." In Shoshone the word "Pomp" means leader or head man.

22. Who helped Charbonneau interpret the Minnetaree language? (Lewis) (Clark) (Sacajawea)

23. What was the nickname that Sacajawea gave to her son? (Pomp) (Flying Eagle) (Toussaint)

24. Yes. As spring approached, Sacajawea and Otter Woman expected to leave with Charbonneau and the expedition party. They hoped that once again they would see their Shoshone families, whom the women had not seen since they were children.

25. However, the women were shocked to learn that Otter Woman was to be left behind. Because of limited space, Lewis had decided that only Sacajawea, along with Pomp and Charbonneau, would accompany the party. In fact, Lewis did not want a woman and child to join the expedition, but he needed Sacajawea. Without her, the captains could not communicate with the Shoshone Indians, whom they were bound to encounter.

26. At this point, Sacajawea lost her lifelong friend. Otter Woman was the only person who understood and shared Sacajawea's deepest feelings. Now there was no one who could speak Shoshone, the language Sacajawea knew best. For this young woman, the journey ahead promised many lonely days.

27. Who did Sacajawea hope to see during the journey? (her Shoshone family) (the Minnetaree brave)

28. Sacajawea became an interpreter for Lewis and Clark. Who was not allowed to join the expedition? (Pomp) (Charbonneau) (Otter Woman)

29. Right. On April 7, 1805, eight canoes and a carefully selected crew started up the Missouri River to once again begin the long anticipated venture. Lewis and Clark kept daily journals, which have told us much about their seventeen - month journey. From these notes we are able to discover Sacajawea's part in the expedition.

that tribe. What did the Shoshones sell to Lewis and Clark? (canoes) (horses)
(furs)

40. Yes. Determination and inner strength characterized Sacajawea. Not only*did she guide the famous expedition, but she also met the demands of motherhood. Her infant son, Pomp, stayed with her throughout the journey. Even today, Sacajawea is remembered. Her name is cited in history books, and statues have been erected in her honor. We only wish we knew more about this remarkable young woman from the Shoshone tribe.

0. In this reading program you will take a space trip with three humanoids from Nebu.

1. The crystal spaceship hovered over its home planet, Nebu, and then sped into deep space. Silently, the ship slid over the edge into an unknown galaxy. Although small, the vessel was both star - powered and self - contained. It absorbed radiation from any star within its range and then stored it for travel.
2. The three occupants of the spaceship were relieved to see a yellow dwarf star at the center of this new and alien system. The last star had been light years away and, therefore, stored energy was low. Now, the crew was near enough to use the yellow star's radiance.
3. The three occupants, Axel, Klurg, and Blu, looked like ordinary Nebus. Their accomplishments, however, were extraordinary. Both Axel and Blu were distinguished scientists in their home world, and each had been awarded the Nebu peace prize for trying to promote unity among people of their planet. Klurg was Nebu's most brilliant poet. He, too, believed in and loved peace.
4. Axel bent over the instrument panel and studied the information that was being printed out by a computer. "The planet we are passing over does not seem to have an atmosphere," he announced. "In fact, the planet itself appears to be made of iron and rock. Frankly, I see no reason to land and collect ore samples."
5. The three occupants of the crystal spaceship were humanoids. What planet did they come from? (Nebu) (Noel) (Nassau)
6. The crystal spaceship was powered by a special kind of energy. Where did the spaceship get its fuel from? (fossils) (stars) (clouds)
7. Axel, Klurg, and Blu were extraordinary humanoids. What were Axel and Blu famous for? (their scientific achievements) (their poetry) (their medical discoveries)
8. Good. Klurg watched the planet slide slowly from view. "A totally barren world," he said. He started to think about his people on Nebu. They believed it was their duty to search for other worlds supporting life and to encourage peace between planets.
9. "Maybe we are wasting our time in this system," said Blu impatiently. "There are more than 100 billion solar systems in this galaxy -- most of them larger than this one." "You are too pessimistic," advised Axel. "This time, I think our mission will be successful."

10. Klurg and Axel went to the side of the ship where the wall was made of a special crystal that magnified distant objects. Dreamily regarding the stars, Axel said, "A new world is waiting for us. All we have to do . . . is find it." "And after we find it," said Klurg, "how will its humanoids receive us? As brothers and sisters? Or as aliens?"

11. Klurg, Axel and Blu were searching for another world. How would you describe the humanoids from Nebu? (warlike) (peaceful) (backward)

12. Klurg, Axel and Blu left Nebu and entered a new galaxy. About how many solar systems did this new galaxy contain? (1 billion) (10 million) (100 billion)

13. Right. Axel and Klurg were sleeping when the next planet was large enough to view without a telescope. Blu, in charge of the ship's course, bent over the instrument panel. "A major world," she murmured. Rubbing his eyes, Klurg joined Blu at the window. "Interesting," he said. "There's a thick cloud cover. What's its composition?"

14. "The cloud cover appears to be a combination of elements," Blu replied and consulted the instrument panel. "Frozen methane, frozen ammonia, and ice crystals," she reported. "Quite different from the previous world," Klurg commented. "Yes," agreed Blu, "but equally as useless to us."

15. "Where's your appreciation for beauty?" said Axel as he joined them. "Besides, at least this planet has an atmosphere, although not breathable for our species." "Right," said Blu. "Quite an atmosphere -- probably 2,000 miles thick, consisting chiefly of hydrogen and methane gas."

16. While Klurg and Axel were sleeping, Blu saw a planet which had a thick cloud cover. What was this cloud cover composed of? (only oxygen) (a combination of elements) (iron and rock)

17. The atmosphere of this last planet consisted of hydrogen and methane gas. Could the humanoids from Nebu breathe in this atmosphere? (Yes) (No)

18. Right. The following two planets also possessed hydrogen atmospheres. The first one had five small moons encircling it. The second planet was surrounded by three thin rings that gleamed. "Lovely," said Klurg as he gazed through the crystal wall at the bright spectacle. "The rings seem to be composed of swarms of tiny ice crystals," noted Blu.

19. "It's a massive planet," added Axel, "but of quite low density. The gases that make up its atmosphere also form much of the planet's interior. This large world could actually float in water."

20. Blu continued to inspect the receding planet. "Strong surface winds," she said, "and ten large moons. We must return later to explore." "Agreed," said Axel, "if there's time." "Such a precious thing -- time," said Klurg looking about him. "We are aging much faster than I had believed possible." Blu touched her face. "I have not had time to notice such

things," she said coldly.

21. Axel said that this planet was not very dense. What would happen if it were dropped into a pool of water? (It would sink) (It would float) (It would fly)

22. Klurg, Axel, and Blu had been in space for a long time. What was happening to them? (They were growing older) (They were growing younger)

23. Yes. As the three travellers continued their downward spiral through the star system, they approached a planet which proved to be the largest in the system. It, too, was a disappointment. "Another hydrogen - helium atmosphere," sighed Blu. "Cloud cover probably of frozen ammonia crystals. In fact, below the clouds ammonia may fall like rain."

24. "Twelve moons," said Axel. "Those dark and light belts that seem painted across the face of the planet may be caused by wind currents in its clouds. And observe that large red spot. The computer can't seem to determine why the spot moves from year to year or why it is scarlet."

25. "I would guess," added Blu, "that the spot is caused by some kind of disturbance in this world's atmosphere." "Very colorful," said Klurg. "It's strange, but after travelling for so long through space, color becomes very precious, almost haunting. Sometimes this trip seems more like a long dream than a scientific expedition." "That's because you are not trained to see with a scientist's eye," snapped Blu.

26. When the three humanoids came to the largest planet, they were disappointed in its atmosphere. What kind of atmosphere did it have? (oxygen-nitrogen) (hydrogen-helium)

27. This last planet had a bright spot on it that was about 8,000 miles wide. What color was this spot? (red) (blue) (yellow)

28. Good. Axel was on the watch as the ship slid neatly through a belt of asteroids. "These asteroids are actually small planets," he said to Klurg while peering intently through the crystal wall. "What do you think of them, Klurg? Klurg?" Turning around, Axel saw that the poet was staring into space. Axel shrugged. When Klurg was meditating, he was in a world of his own.

29. Suddenly, a small planet immediately beyond the asteroids came into view. Blu called to her colleagues as the computer began to print out the readings. "Look at this. Carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapor and traces of oxygen are present." Even Klurg was roused from his deep reflections by the excitement in Blu's voice.

30. Klurg looked through the crystal ship's wall. "This planet is orange and blue," he said in surprise. "Indeed," answered Axel. "The yellow - orange areas are dry and desertlike, whereas the blue - gray regions may be more moist." "Any plant life?" asked Klurg hopefully. "Vegetation may exist in the moist areas," replied Axel, studying the instrument readings, "but I cannot say for certain. I would guess not, however."

31. The humanoids spaceship slid through a belt of asteroids. What are asteroids? (large crystals) (stars) (small planets)

32. The next planet that the travellers came to was very colorful. What form of life might exist in the blue - gray areas of the planet? (humans) (plants) (fish)

33. Some areas of the planet were dry and desertlike. What color did these regions appear to be? (yellow - orange) (blue - green) (pinkish - red)

34. Yes. The three star travellers watched as the next planet began to emerge from the depths of space. Covered by swirling clouds, it spun, blue, green, and brown. It appeared, to scientists and poet alike, to be beautiful. Blu glanced down at the instrument panel. "Oxygen - nitrogen atmosphere," she announced. "At last!"

35. "70% water area, 30% land area," read Axel. "Atmosphere extends as far as 1,000 miles above the planet's surface." "Heavy cloud cover, strong winds," observed Blu. "What is the average surface temperature?" Axel consulted a computer. "About 57 degrees Fahrenheit," he said. "That's somewhat cool, but large surface variations do exist."

36. Klurg, Axel, and Blu have been searching for a planet with a special atmosphere. What kind of atmosphere were they looking for? (oxygen-nitrogen) (methane) (helium-hydrogen)

37. This last planet had a heavy cloud cover and strong surface winds. What was its average temperature? (32° F.) (85° F.) (57° F.)

38. Right. Blu's voice rose in excitement as she continued to read the print - out. "Trace gases in the atmosphere include argon plus water vapor and dust particles. Two polar caps. Planetary terrain appears quite rugged with considerable vegetation."

39. Axel smiled at his colleagues as the blue and white planet spun on its axis, around its star, and through its galaxy. "Our search is over," he said. "We have found our world. Perfect, wouldn't you say?" "I wonder . . ." said Klurg softly to himself.

40. Their new discovery was the third planet from the sun. They were soon to learn that its inhabitants, a warlike people, called it "Earth."

0. In this reading program, set in Wyoming in the early 1880's, Stephen Ashley will tell you about his trip with the Wild Bunch.

1. It was in the year 1883 that my dad took part in his last train robbery with the Wild Bunch. My name is Stephen Ashley and I was fifteen that winter. I went along to hold the horses while the rest of the gang boarded the Union Pacific. Dad didn't want to rob the train, but he was a born follower and what Butch said always went.

2. Butch was, of course, Butch Cassidy. He and his sidekick, the Sundance Kid, headed the Wild Bunch. I liked Butch -- he was friendly enough. I used to wonder what had made him go bad in the first place. Most of the men Dad rode with had sad tales to tell of sod-busting, or typhoid, or lost homesteads. Some of the men had fought for the South during the last war and had drifted west and then north.

3. My dad was one of those drifters. He had been a southern aristocrat, the son of a large plantation owner in Georgia. My mother, too, had grown up in style. But one winter, five years or so after the war, she came down with pneumonia. On the day she was buried, Dad packed a few belongings and headed west with his two - year - old son.

4. But Dad and I didn't spend much time talking about the past. We had the train robbery to worry about. The Wild Bunch planned on taking the train just east of Rawlins, Wyoming. Rawlins was 125 miles almost due south of Hole - in - the - Wall. Where does the action in the story take place? (Maine) (Wyoming) (Georgia)

5. Yes. Perhaps I should explain that Hole - in - the - Wall was the place where Butch and his bunch headquartered. It was actually a narrow notch in the Red Wall of central Wyoming. As a stronghold for desperadoes, it was matchless. Two men with Winchesters could hold off the combined Pinkerton and Secret Service forces.

6. The day of the robbery came too soon. Even before we broke camp, I knew we were off to a bad start. First of all, Kid Curry tried to pick a fight with Slick, the newest member of the Bunch, and Butch had to step in between them. The Kid wasn't the nicest guy in the world, but he was smart. I suspected that today of all days we would need him.

7. What was the name of the place where the Wild Bunch had their headquarters?
(Hole - in - the - Wall) (Fast - Get - Away)

8. Who did Kid Curry try to start a fight with on the day of the robbery? (Butch Cassidy) (the new man, Slick) (the Sundance Kid)

9. Yes. The plan was to blow out a section of the track before the Union Pacific showed up. It would have been a great plan, if the dynamite had gone off. When our munitions expert, Taylor, went to check, a delayed blast blew him eight feet backward. Luckily, he wasn't hurt, but the men took it as a bad sign. To top it off, the Union Pacific was early, the steam pouring from the engine as the train curled around through the trees.

10. Butch was after a government payroll, but he didn't expect the train to be full of government agents -- twenty Pinkertons. My dad and six others, including Taylor, swung aboard the train before it screeched to a complete stop. Then, gunfire broke out. That was the last time I ever saw my dad.

11. I was holding the reins of several horses, but I dropped them and, kneeling my horse, rode for the trees. I risked a backward look once and wished, with a sinking feeling in my belly, that I hadn't. Horses and men were pouring out of the boxcars. I knew I'd be lucky to get out of this alive.

12. Who was the expert in charge of blowing up the railroad track? (Taylor) (Butch) (Slick)

13. Butch's plan to rob the train failed. What happened? (The train didn't show up) (Agents were on the train)

14. What did Stephen do when the gunfire broke out? (He stayed to fight) (He turned himself in) (He rode away)

15. Right. With a part of my mind I noted that the Bunch were scattered around me, most of them making for the trees. I wished them well, but it was every man for himself. Behind me I could hear the ominous thundering of our pursuers' hoofbeats and occasional gunfire as the agents relentlessly hunted us down, one by one.

16. I was lighter and younger than the rest, and my horse was fast. As I added up these advantages in my mind, my panic began to subside somewhat. I slowed my mount to a walk and listened. Faint and far off I heard someone crashing through the brush and then, silence. What did the agents do when the Wild Bunch scattered? (The agents gave up) (The agents chased the Bunch)

17. Right. I made myself think coldly for a few minutes about alternatives. It was true I could turn north and return to Hole - in - the - Wall. Two things decided me against taking this course, however. First, the agents would be waiting along the trail to pick us off. Second, my face graced no reward poster, and today had been my only brush with the law.

18. I grieved for my dad, but I had no desire to take up the life of an outlaw. Having decided not to go back, I turned to the future. An idea emerged fullblown from the back of my mind. Before the robbery, did Stephen have a criminal record? (Yes) (No)

19. Right. In San Francisco I had an old aunt whom I stayed with about three years ago.

At that time I had confided to her my dream of studying veterinary medicine. She tried to persuade my dad to let me live there and go to school, but her arguments had been futile. Still, there were more than a few nights that I tossed and turned, remembering.

20. Before heading toward San Francisco, I needed to purchase some supplies and a change of horse in Rawlins. Luckily, I was carrying plenty of cash -- my dad had always insisted on that. Maybe he knew something like this might happen. I decided to put up for the night at the Imperial Hotel and get a good night's sleep before starting out.

21. I wasn't worried about going into Rawlins. The risk was slight, or so I thought. None of the agents on the Union Pacific had seen my face, and the Wild Bunch hadn't become the most successful outlaws around by being gabby. Sure I had been named Stephen Ashley, after my father, but I figured I couldn't get arrested for that. Where did Stephen decide to spend the night? (in Rawlins) (in Hole - in - the - Wall)

22. Yes. It was after settling down to a meal in the Imperial's dining room that I received a very nasty shock. Several tables over, Kid Curry was calmly sitting with his back to the wall. He nodded at me over his raised coffee cup, and his eyes seemed to darken. I nodded in return, hoping my face didn't show how bad I suddenly felt.

23. The Kid was about as trustworthy as a sidewinder snake. I guess there are some men who would betray their grandmother for a price. Well, the Kid would do it for nothing. It said something for the man's cold - bloodedness that he was in Rawlins at all. Unlike me, his face was well - known in the area. Still, considering the Kid's reputation, I guess he figured he was safe enough.

24. Who was Stephen surprised to see in the Imperial Hotel? (his aunt) (Butch)
(Kid Curry)

25. What kind of person did Stephen think Kid Curry was? (not to be trusted) (loyal and brave) (kind and clever)

26. Yes. Before I was through with breakfast, I had considered and discarded several more plans for leaving town as quickly and as quietly as possible. The stage was definitely out -- too slow, not to mention a decided lack of privacy. I couldn't very well take the train. It seemed I would have to stick with my original plan of riding out and taking a packhorse.

27. As I headed for the livery stable, an icy wind whirled around me, and I stopped to button my jacket. There weren't too many people out this early, I noticed idly. A woman passed me, bidding me good day, her shawl pulled tightly around her shoulders. I smiled back at her and then stepped back into the shadow of a doorway.

28. How did Stephen plan to travel to San Francisco? (by train) (by foot) (by horse)

29. Why couldn't Stephen travel to San Francisco by stagecoach? (The stage was too expensive) (The stage was too slow)

30. Right. Across the street, a large group of men were just coming out of the Skylark Hotel. They were clearly not townspeople. It was my increasing unease that gave me the clue to their identity. They had to be agents; and undoubtedly they were some of the same Pinkertons who had piled out of the Union Pacific yesterday.

31. I was mentally congratulating myself that none of them had seen my face yesterday, when I noticed something familiar about the nearest man. He was in earnest conversation with the group and his back was to me.

32. When he turned in my direction, his eyes scanning the street, I got my first clean look at him. My breath froze in my throat. It was Slick, the new man in the Bunch, the one Kid Curry had quarreled with. Did the man sell out Butch to save his own hide?

33. Watching him, I decided not. He was too much at ease with his present company. Slick had to be one of them. A Pinkerton agent with the Wild Bunch! It was a startling thought, and I was shaken. How had Butch and Sundance been so easily fooled? Puzzling over Butch's mistake, I did not at first consider the chilling new implications to myself.

34. Who did Stephen guess Slick really was? (president of the Union Pacific) (Pinkerton agent)

35. What do you think Stephen meant by "chilling new implications" ? (Slick could identify Stephen) (Butch was a Pinkerton agent)

36. Yes. I decided to warn Kid Curry and, through him, Butch and Sundance. I figured I owed them that much. Coming out of the shadows, I forced myself to walk casually to the nearest corner where I ducked in and ran through an alley to the Imperial's back entrance.

37. Kid Curry was sitting at the same table, studying the Rawlins paper. There were just a handful of customers, but I took it slow, not wanting to attract attention. I slipped into the chair beside the outlaw and endured the glance he gave me. "Sorry, Kid," I began, "but this is important."

38. "Slick is in town," I said, "and judging from the company he's keeping I would guess he's a lawman." The deadly gleam that came into the Kid's eyes boded ill for Slick. I almost felt sorry for him. Still, Slick could put me behind bars, and I had a few places to go, a few things I wanted to do yet.

39. Just to be on the safe side, I used the rear exit again. I rode out of town shortly before noon, my bedroll and a month's supply of food on my packhorse. Even when the sound of distant gunfire broke out, I didn't look back. When Stephen left Rawlins, where was he headed for? (Hole - in - the - Wall) (San Francisco)

40. Right. It was the end of my short career as an outlaw, and frankly, I was relieved. I entered school in San Francisco, and encouraged by my aunt, realized my earlier dream of becoming a vet. For a time I watched the reward posters, but I never saw my name and face on one. So I set up practice in California, put on a little weight, and became one of the state's most respected, law - abiding citizens.

Reading Comprehension
The Deep Blue Caper

Reference Folder

Cd 5

0. In this reading program you will join two reporters who become involved in a bizarre triangle.

1. Maybe you won't believe this, and I guess I don't blame you. But I have to write it all down anyway. Although I've covered my share of stories, this one is the strangest.

2. I'm a reporter for the *Poco Beach Bugle* in Poco Beach, Florida. You may have read my byline, Krissy King. I'll admit I'm the ambitious type, and most of my ambition lies in the direction of scooping Jeff Reynolds. Jeff is a top - notch reporter for a rival newspaper.

3. At the time of my story, my pet project was the Bermuda Triangle. I had researched the subject rather thoroughly, even traveling 100 miles or so up the coast to interview a retired couple, the Masons. They claimed some strange things had happened to them when their fishing boat wandered into the Triangle. What newspaper did Krissy King work for? (*New York Times*) (*Poco Beach Bugle*) (*The Trib*)

4. Yes. It was pretty standard stuff -- their compass had "gone crazy," the sky had turned a rather nasty shade of yellow, and the ocean, according to the couple, didn't "look right." Mrs. Mason added that she felt faint and drained of energy. Assuming the symptoms to be the result of fear or excitement, I didn't pay much attention to this part of the interview.

5. Up until now, I had managed to keep the subject of my pet project from Jeff. But one day when Jeff dropped by, he discovered my scribbled notes all over the kitchen table. I had to tell him about the Triangle.

6. Jeff was immediately intrigued. Since he was a science - fiction buff, he wanted to discuss everything he had ever heard about the Triangle. Anyway, that's how we spent the afternoon -- in fact, that's how we spent the next three weeks. What story was Krissy working on? (island politics) (jet lag) (Bermuda Triangle)

7. Jeff and Krissy worked for different newspapers. How did Jeff find out about Krissy's project? (She told him) (He saw her notes) (He talked to the Masons)

8. Yes. Nobody seems to know much about the Bermuda Triangle. Some scientists say the Triangle is a doorway into another dimension, while others claim it's a solar system or a tear in the fabric of space. Jeff believed it was a sunken power source from a long dead culture. I didn't know what to think.

9. I had to tell Jeff about my plans to rent a boat and enter the Triangle myself. Of course, he was determined to go along. I didn't argue. I figured I could use another good reporter on the scene. What did Jeff think the Bermuda Triangle was? (a doorway to another dimension) (a sunken power source from another culture)

10. Right. The big day dawned bright and sunny. Jeff and I loaded up our rented boat and greeted the crew. I even caught myself humming a tune. I guess I was just plain feeling good. Looking back, I'm glad I enjoyed myself -- it was going to be some time before I felt that happy again.

11. Six hours later, I saw Jeff standing in the prow against the railing and smiling at the gray - green waves. He was having a wonderful time. Strangely enough, I didn't feel so well. It puzzled me -- the boat wasn't pitching enough to cause seasickness, and I had an iron stomach anyway.

12. I collapsed in a deck chair and shut my eyes. Jeff's cat, Sam, was sunning himself nearby. So, I reached down to scratch him beneath the chin. But Sam turned his head away from me and faced into a rising ocean breeze. I watched as his ears swiveled forward and he leaned listening into the wind. Right about then, I started to feel a little spooked.

13. After six hours at sea, Krissy didn't feel well. What was the matter with her? (She didn't know why she felt ill) (She was seasick and homesick)

14. Yes. First, I gave myself my standard "Don't be such a chickenheart" speech that I save for my really tough assignments. Then with an effort, I staggered over to the railing. "You look a little green around the gills, Kris," Jeff said with a hearty laugh.

15. "I'm OK -- just feeling a little weak," I said cheerfully. What a joke. My head ached so bad I thought it was going to fall off. "Where are we?" I asked. "We're northeast of Miami," Jeff answered. "It was around here that Flight 19 made its last radio contact with Fort Lauderdale." You've probably heard about the mysterious disappearance of Flight 19.

16. Five Navy bombers left Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on December 5, 1945. These World War II planes were headed out to sea on a routine training mission. That same afternoon, control tower officials received a puzzling distress message. The pilots were lost. Despite a massive air search, Flight 19 disappeared without a trace.

17. Jeff and Krissy were in a rented boat off the coast of Florida. About where were they located? (south of Cuba) (in Fort Lauderdale) (northeast of Miami)

18. Jeff said that Flight 19 simply disappeared. What was Flight 19? (a Bermuda hotel) (five planes) (a musical group)

19. Flight 19 left Fort Lauderdale on a routine training mission. In what year did Flight 19 disappear? (1954) (1945) (1920)

20. Yes. As Jeff and I stood by the rail, I experienced a curious sensation. It seemed like my vision was narrowing and the sunlight was pressing in on me. Suddenly, I saw a great darkness that ended in a bright band of light -- like a tunnel. The blood pounded through my head.

21. My whirling thoughts focused, assumed form, and came together into one overriding thought: "Get away from this spot!" It should have been a scream, but it came out in the softest of whispers. Jeff, standing close by, didn't even hear me.

22. "Jeff," I said, keeping my voice steady with an effort, "something's wrong here. We've got to turn back before it's too late." "Are you kidding?" laughed Jeff. "That sounds like some doomed pilot's last radio communication."

23. While Krissy was on deck, the sunlight seemed to change, and she felt as if she were standing in a tunnel. Do you think that Jeff also experienced this? (Yes) (No)

24. Right. Jeff went below to talk to the crew. I guess he wanted to convince me that everything was just fine. Suddenly, I heard a strange noise behind me. I knew without turning around that Sam was clacking his teeth together in that bizarre way of his. While I was standing there shaking with weakness, I remembered my interview with Mrs. Mason. She, too, had felt totally drained.

25. "OK, girl," I said to myself. "You're Poco Beach's best reporter, bar none. So let's separate facts from emotions. Now, what's not looking right?" I gazed ahead of me and gulped. There was a bright blue path in the sky, and it was widening as I watched. It looked just like a doorway opening into another dimension.

26. "Incredible," said Jeff as he walked up behind me. "You see it then?" I asked, still staring at the sky. "You were right, Kris," he said. "The compass is spinning and the crew is getting as jumpy as you are." A warning bell jangled in my head and I turned to look at Jeff. His eyes were shining, and he was excited. Excited. Not scared.

27. "Jeff," I began, "you know we're approaching some sort of doorway?" "What a story!" he grinned. "I'll scoop you yet, Krissy." "You can have the blasted scoop," I said through clenched teeth. "Let's turn back -- now." "But Krissy," Jeff said as if he had just come up with a brilliant idea, "we can be the ones to solve the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle."

28. Although Krissy was upset, she was determined to be a good reporter. . What did she remind herself to do? (to separate facts from emotions) (to do more research) (to keep a diary)

29. As Krissy looked out to sea, she saw a bright blue path in the sky. What was this path in the sky? (a tornado on its way down the coast) (a doorway to another dimension)

30. Krissy was afraid to enter the Bermuda Triangle. How did Jeff feel as they approached the Triangle? (scared) (excited) (uncertain)

31. Yes. I took a deep breath. There was no doubt about it -- I had to set Jeff straight, and fast. But before I could reply, a strange metallic rumble broke the silence. A speck in the sky appeared, increasing in size until a gray plane burst into view. It looked like some bomber flying off the screen of a World War II newsreel.

32. The plane was followed in turn by another and then another until five identical bombers were flying in neat formation. We watched in stunned silence. "Flight 19," I said dully. My head really ached. "Over thirty years! They've been flying for over thirty years!" shouted Jeff.

33. "They're trapped in there, Jeff," I said. "They can't get out. Maybe things -- the atmosphere, space, whatever -- have to be just right for a door to appear." "How long do you think the door stays open?" Jeff asked. "Jeff," I hollered in desperation, "what are you thinking of?" Then I calmed down and spoke very slowly as if I were talking to a stubborn six year old.

34. "Jeff, think a moment," I said firmly. "We don't even know if it's possible to return. Maybe the location of the door drifts. While you're thinking so hard, bear this in mind -- after thirty years of trying, those poor bombers haven't found their way out."

35. At one point, Krissy said, "I had to set Jeff straight, and fast." What do you think she intended to do? (convince Jeff to leave the Triangle) (ask Jeff to write a book with her)

36. As Krissy and Jeff approached the Bermuda Triangle, they heard a rumbling sound. What did they see? (a movie) (a plane) (a bird)

37. Krissy and Jeff were shocked to see the missing planes. How many years had Flight 19 been in the Triangle? (30) (300) (10)

38. Krissy and Jeff watched as the five bombers flew in formation. Why didn't the planes fly out of the Bermuda Triangle? (They were trapped) (They were out of gas) (They were fighting)

39. Yes. The planes were getting closer to us, or worse yet, we were getting closer to them. I figured we were about halfway into the Bermuda Triangle. Jeff must have told the crew to go full speed ahead. "Listen to me, Jeff," I said in a low, tough voice, "we're not going to be just another unexplained disappearance. We're turning back."

40. Maybe I sounded like some character on the late show, but I meant what I said. Jeff had little to say on the return trip, and I haven't seen him for a while. I did hear that he quit his job on the newspaper. People say he spends most of his time now on the open sea, somewhere to the north and east of Miami.

0. This science fiction story concerns the people and events of another world in another solar system.

1. It was the year the Great River froze over that the caverns were discovered. A band of gypsies, digging for roots, found a broken vase buried in the soil. Inside the vase was hidden a fragile yellow scroll. Quickly, two gypsies were sent to report their discovery.

2. The scroll was written in the language of Iotia. But it was hard to find anyone who still remembered Iotian. Many years ago, the planet of Iotia was invaded by another planet called Earth. Now most Iotians spoke English or Chinese.

3. The gypsies found an elderly woman named Ona living in the capital city. Ona, one of Iotia's greatest poets, remembered her native language. So they gave the ancient scroll to her.

4. This story takes place on the planet of Iotia during the winter. What did the gypsies discover when they were digging for roots? (a vase) (jewelry) (a box)

5. Ona was one of the few people left who could speak Iotian. What else was she famous for? (She was a poet) (She was a gypsy) (She was the queen)

6. Yes. Ona wanted her people to hear the message on the scroll, so she went to a secluded place by the Great River. Many Iotians gathered there to find out about the gypsies' strange discovery.

7. As if lost in her splendid memories, the old woman walked quietly among the people. Then, she shaded the scroll from the harsh sunlight and began to read. "Descendents," she read, "I, your last true king, have safely stored our most valuable books and treasures. Find them and you will be free."

8. The scroll had several drawings and maps on it. There was a tiny drawing labeled "Valley of the Three Moons," and just below the drawing, there was a map with the caption "Caverns of Caball." There was also a big picture of a crystal locket.

9. Ona wanted her people to learn about the gypsies' discovery. Where did many people of Iotia meet to hear Ona read the scroll? (by a river) (in a palace) (on a hill)

10. The scroll revealed a valuable secret. What did the last Iotian king store safely away for his people? (guns and bullets) (books and treasures) (food and medicine)

11. Yes. The people exchanged looks and whispered to each other. They knew that the Valley of the Three Moons was far down the river. But where were the Caverns of Caball? As for the crystal locket, everyone knew what that meant.

12. A long time ago, every firstborn daughter received a crystal locket on her twelfth birthday. The locket was made of crystal and glowed when it was exposed to moonlight. But now there were only a few lockets left. These were guarded carefully and handed down from mother to daughter.

13. Ona arranged a meeting with all firstborn daughters who possessed crystal lockets. Only eight women arrived. One of the eight was just twelve years old. Since her parents could not accompany her, the girl brought her pet with her for protection.

14. At one time, every firstborn daughter received a crystal locket. What kind of light made the crystal glow? (moonlight) (sunlight) (firelight)

15. Ona met with the daughters who owned crystal lockets. How many women were there? (twelve) (four) (eight)

16. Right. The girl's name was Tia and her pet was a young Iotian panther. The cat was a large yet graceful beast. Its eyes were a light chilling blue, somewhat surprising in a beast of such gentle disposition. Tia controlled her restless cat with a light, steady hand.

17. Ona asked the women to go with her to the Valley of the Three Moons. Somehow, she said, the lost treasure was linked to them. But the women refused to make such a long journey in the winter. Finally, Tia agreed to go.

18. Scouts soon returned with a message for Ona. They said the most likely site for the caverns was in a corner of the Valley of the Three Moons. But although many caves pocketed the area, they were all shallow and empty. Beyond the caves, a cliff of bare rock towered above the valley.

19. Of the eight women who possessed lockets, Tia was the youngest. When she went to Ona's house, what kind of pet did she bring with her? (a dog) (a panther) (a horse)

20. Why did the other women refuse to go to the Valley of the Three Moons with Ona and Tia? (The trip was too long and hard) (They did not care about treasure)

21. Good. Ona, Tia, and the rest of the party set out for the Valley of the Three Moons.

They reached the valley in the early evening of the second day. The sun, fast - sinking, took with it the last ray of warmth. A swirling wind sprang out of nowhere, and the people quickly made a bonfire.

22. Ona waited until the first stars glowed and blinked overhead before calling Tia away from the fire. Tia spoke quietly to Ona for a moment. Then the girl walked away into the night. Her panther padded softly at her side.

23. Tia looked back once at her people. The flames of the campfire sent shadows dancing across their tired faces. But she was excited and her pet sensed it. A low rumbling began somewhere deep in the panther's throat, and the sound seemed to awaken something asleep in the valley.

24. Tia skirted the outer pools as the first of the Iotian moons rose, huge and yellow at one end of the valley. A light snow began to fall. She took the crystal locket out of her pocket and held it up to the moonlight.

25. Ona organized a group of Iotians to search for the treasure. When did Ona and the rest of the party reach the Valley of the Three Moons? (in the morning) (in the evening) (in the afternoon)

26. Tia left Ona and her people to go deeper into the valley. Who went with her? (her panther) (her mother) (Ona)

27. By evening, the people in the search party were tired and frightened. How did Tia feel when she left Ona and walked into the valley? (afraid) (bored) (excited)

28. Good. The crystal caught the moonlight and bathed Tia in a silver glow. She looked into the caves, one by one. Although she knew the caves were empty, she was looking for a secret door or passageway. The last cave was near a deep pool of water.

29. The pool startled Tia. The stars reflected in the water made the pool shine in an eerie way. Suddenly, Tia saw a slow movement in its depths. The panther crouched beside her and growled.

30. A large dark head broke the surface of the water as some unknown creature emerged. Behind her, Tia heard a soft cry of fear from her people. She was herself strangely unafraid, still filled with that heady excitement she had felt when walking away from the campfire.

31. The creature seemed to her incredibly old, its movements sluggish and dreamlike. She saw it turn its head as its great eyes slowly focused on her. With uneven gliding movements it approached her. Then, it noticed the big cat.

32. Tia looked into each cave. What was she looking for? (a secret door or passageway)
(the king and his family)

33. Why did the pool shine in a strange way that startled Tia? (The stars were reflected
in the water) (The fish in the pool were glowing)

34. Tia knew something was in the pool. What finally came to the surface? (the treasure)
(a creature) (the king)

35. Yes. The creature hesitated, and it seemed to be watching Tia. Then it glided silently
back toward the center of the pool and sank beneath the surface. The panther relaxed, and
Tia heard the mingled sighs of the Iotians.

36. In her excitement, Tia let the light of the crystal fall on the side of the cliff. Suddenly,
she saw pale stars reflected in the smooth rock. The stars in the rock grew brighter, and the
faint outline of a door appeared. The rock shimmered once, twice, and then cracked,
leaving a doorway in the cliff.

37. The caverns were immense. Inside were all the treasures the message had promised.
Books and scrolls were tossed in heaps. Jewels and precious stones were scattered across
the floor, as if someone had been in a terrible hurry.

38. After the creature saw Tia, what did it do? (leaped out of the water) (disappeared
into the pool) (started to roar)

39. As Tia shined her crystal in the moonlight, what appeared in the smooth rock of the
cliff? (a window) (a creature) (a door)

40. Right. Everyone thought the creature was dangerous. After Iotia was restored to the
Iotians, scientists searched the pool from top to bottom. But somehow Tia knew the
creature was not an enemy. She believed it had been guarding the wealth of her planet.
She knew it would not be seen again.

Reading Comprehension

Surfing

Reference Folder

Cd 7

0. This reading program can not turn you into a surfer, but it might give you the idea that you'd like to be one.

1. In 1777 the British navigator and explorer, Captain James Cook, sailed his ship into Hawaii, which he called the Sandwich Islands. As he walked along the beach, Cook noticed a native Hawaiian paddling his canoe out to sea. The man seemed to be in a hurry, as if he were looking for something.

2. Suddenly to Cook's surprise, a wave caught the canoe and hurled it toward shore. Later in his journal Cook wrote, "I could not help concluding that this man felt the most supreme pleasure while he was driven on so fast and smoothly by the sea." Thus, we have the first account by a Westerner of that West Coast sport called surfing.

3. The early sport of surfing in Hawaii was a part of everyday life. When the waves were up, entire villages would empty and head for the beach. Both men and women spent the day surfing, and the early missionaries were shocked. Partly due to their influence and to that of traders and settlers, during the nineteenth century Hawaiian surfing almost disappeared.

4. A British navigator and explorer wrote in his journal about surfing. Who was this Westerner? (Captain Cook) (Captain Lewis) (Earl of Sandwich)

5. Due to the influence of traders, settlers, and missionaries in Hawaii, what happened to surfing during the nineteenth century? (increased in popularity) (almost disappeared)

6. Right. However, surfing never totally disappeared. Even in the 1800's someone, probably at Waikiki Beach in Oahu, was heading into the sea with his board. Then about 1908, a gradual revival of surfing began. No one really knows how or why it started to become popular again. But eventually the sport spread to such varied places as California, Australia, Peru, and France.

7. As riding skills developed, surfing clubs and competitions were established. And yet surfing, at least in America, originally belonged to the rebel. It was a way to escape organization -- the lone surfer pitted against the sea.

8. In the United States, the big challenge has always been Hawaii. Of course, even there the surfing areas vary greatly in degree of difficulty. The gentle rollers of Waikiki are primarily for the beginner, whereas the twenty - five foot giants of Makaha and Sunset Beach are for the veteran. Next to Sunset Beach is the Banzai, an area that once even the best surfers wouldn't touch.

9. It wasn't the 15 - foot waves that held the surfers back -- it was the coral reef stretching along the ocean bottom. If a surfer wiped out, he would be badly cut by the jagged fingers of coral. Not so long ago, surfing expert Phil Edwards took the risk and a thrilling, if dangerous, ride was born. He named it the Banzai Pipeline.

10. Surfing never totally disappeared, but when did a gradual revival of surfing begin?
(1965) (1908) (1805)

11. In Hawaii which surfing area is primarily for the beginner? (Banzai) (Waikiki)
(Sunset Beach)

12. Before surfing expert Phil Edwards rode the Banzai, even the best surfers wouldn't touch it. What made the Banzai so dangerous? (sharks roaming and breeding in the area)
(coral stretching along the ocean bottom)

13. Right. If it floats and you know what you're doing, you can surf anything. But there are probably three basic ways to ride a peaking wave: in a canoe, by body - surfing, or on a surfboard. If you go to Hawaii, you might try a ride in an outrigger canoe. A professional crew will handle the canoe while you experience the thrill of shooting toward shore like a veteran surfer.

14. A good way to train for your first surfboard ride is to body - surf. But experts who can do both will tell you that body - surfing is an art in itself. As the wave crests, breaks, spills, and crashes, you must adapt the movement of your body to meet each change. Since nothing separates you from the massive energy of the sea, you feel at one with it.

15. There are many different ways to ride a wave, but if you are body - surfing for the first time you will probably settle for the traditional straight - on ride to shore. To do this, you stand in about 4 feet of water and face the shore. The waves will be breaking in front of you.

16. When you see a gentle wave coming your way, push off from the bottom and swim a few strokes. Then keep your feet high, your head down, and your arms extended in front of you. Since a wave slopes downward, you will find yourself sliding across the face of the wave and slanting downward also.

17. What is a good way to train for riding a surfboard? (body - surf) (ski) (jog)

18. When you body - surf, what separates you from the massive energy of the sea? (a mat)
(a board) (nothing)

19. When you are body - surfing, why will you find yourself sliding across the face of the wave and slanting downward? (because the wave slants downward) (because you are out of control)

20. Good. Since surfing puts great demands on the muscles, heart, and respiratory system,

you must have a well - conditioned body. You must also be able to recover normally from fatigue. But of course it works the other way around, too. Spending a lot of time in the water and the sunlight is bound to make you a stronger, healthier person.

21. To ride the surf, your strength needs to be concentrated in your arms, back, and shoulders. Running might improve your game of tennis, but those well - developed leg muscles won't help you much on the surfboard. In fact, a long - time surfer often develops a rather unusual build: spindly legs topped by a muscular torso.

22. Before you and your surfboard take your first plunge in the sea, it's a good idea to look around first. Observe the sea, wind, and currents. Notice how often the waves break, the patterns in which they break, and how fast they come into shore. If you happen to be standing on Sunset Beach, you'll want to know that one of the strongest rip currents in Hawaii is waiting out there just for you.

23. Now you are ready for your first ride. This one will have the thrill of anticipation without any of the bumps-- you won't even get wet. All you have to do is stand on shore and take a mental ride on the first big wave that comes along. It's a good way to gauge the problems and possibilities ahead.

24. To ride the surf, where does your strength need to be concentrated? (in your legs, ankles, and feet) (in your arms, back, and shoulders)

25. Before you and your surfboard take your first plunge in the sea, what should you do? (Observe the sea, wind, and currents) (Eat a big meal and then exercise)

26. If you are going to surf, what is a good way of gauging the problems and possibilities ahead? (Rent a motor boat) (Do research at a library) (Take a mental ride)

27. Right. Now you are ready for the real thing. Lying on your surfboard, you paddle away from shore. Before you catch your first big wave, you want to relax a little. So you paddle out beyond the place where the waves are breaking. Here, beyond the surf, the sea is relatively calm.

28. But you do not feel calm. As the waves gently rock you and the sun beams down on you, you realize that you are all alone. And sooner or later, you're going to have to trade in these gentle swells for one of those giants rearing out there in front of you. Champion surfer Phil Edwards says that every surfer at some point has to deal with what he calls the "fear barrier."

29. The fear barrier is as real to you as that coral reef lying under the surface of the water. You're scared of the sea, of the unknown, and of the risks that are known. Edwards notes that on the day he rode the Banzai he broke the fear barrier, too. Now people body-surf in the Banzai Pipeline.

30. Before you catch your first big wave, you want to relax a little. What is the sea like

beyond the surf? (full of whirlpools) (relatively calm) (choppy and turbulent)

31. Sometimes a surfer is suddenly scared of the sea and of the risks he must take. What does Edwards call this feeling? (the blues) (nervous tension) (the fear barrier)

32. Right. Now you catch the crest of a wave and stand up on your board. All of Hawaii seems to be spread before you. It's almost as if you were standing on a mountain top -- except of course, the mountain is moving. In fact, it is coming down on top of your head! You have wiped out.

33. This is a good time to bring up an important point. You should be able to stay underwater for about 18 seconds. After you wipe out, wait 18 seconds before surfacing. Since there is an 18-second interval between big waves, you'll have just enough time to gulp some air and then go underwater before the next wave is on top of you.

34. Maybe you wiped out, but you know just what to do. After you go under, you wait 18 seconds. Suddenly, you feel like you've been hit by a freight train. You fight your way to the surface and you panic. Some terrible, invisible force seems to be dragging you out to sea.

35. You are caught in a rip current, a massive amount of water driven by heavy surfs toward shore and then moving under great pressure back out to sea. Rule number one is: "Don't panic." The rip current will usually scatter once it gets past the surf line. Stay upright in a treading water position and either go with the flow or inch your way slowly to one side until you are out of it.

36. If you are riding on a surfboard and you "wipe out," what has happened to you? (You fell off your board) (You are exhausted) (You are sitting on your board)

37. It is important to be able to hold your breath underwater. About how long should you be able to do this? (10 minutes) (18 seconds) (5 seconds)

38. What is the name for a massive amount of water moving under pressure out to sea? (tides) (surf) (rip current)

39. Yes. In 1964 the first surfing world championship was held in Australia. Surfer Phil Edwards was given the choice of competing or judging, and he opted to judge. The title went to Bernard Midget Farrelly of Australia, and plans were formed for a second world contest in Peru. In 1966 the world championship was held in San Diego, California.

40. By this time surfing had become organized, respectable, and popular. Americans east and south of the West Coast were surfing in whatever they could find. Even when they couldn't surf, they were dancing to the big beat of "The Beach Boys" and saying, "Hang Ten, baby."

0. This reading program will take you back 200 million years for a look at the "super-continent."

1. Continental drift is the theory that the continents are not stable, as once thought, but drift around slowly and change their positions on the Earth. The science or study of this may also be called "plate tectonics."

2. Since the beginning of time, we have wondered how our continents and oceans were formed. Some people once thought the moon was part of the Earth's surface. They believed that when the moon was torn away from the Earth by a giant comet, the Pacific Ocean was formed. Later, the idea was rejected because the moon is many times larger than any landmass that might fill the Pacific Ocean.

3. As new continents were discovered and as maps became more realistic, early scientists began to observe that the coastlines of continents seemed to match each other. No one knew what to make of this resemblance until in 1912, Alfred Wegener, an Austrian scientist, made an important suggestion.

4. Wegener contended that all the continents once fitted together like a giant jig-saw puzzle and formed one large continent. He said that after the large continent broke into pieces, the pieces or smaller continents started to drift apart. What's another name for the study of continental drift? (paleontology) (plate tectonics)

5. Right. This idea greatly disturbed many scientists and thinkers of the time. Some scoffed at the theory and bitterly attacked the idea and its creator. Others saw it as a possibility, but few people believed that huge, massive rock structures could move.

6. Wegener and early geologists who tried to discover a way of plotting the formation of continents were in a position much like that of the first mapmakers, whose information about the world was scarce. How was Wegener's theory received? (People loved the idea) (People were skeptical)

7. Yes. Although during his lifetime Wegener could not effectively explain why such a shift in the Earth's crust would occur, he had this to say to his many critics: "A moving continent is as strange to us as a moving Earth was to our ancestors, and we may be as prejudiced as they were."

8. Who first suggested the continental drift theory? (Newton) (Wegener) (Vespucci)

9. What observation is the drift theory based on? (that coastlines resemble each other)

(that the moon fell into the Pacific)

10. Whom did Wegener compare his doubting critics to? (those who doubted the earth moved) (those who doubted the earth was round)

11. Yes. If you could look back 200 million years, you might see what Wegener described as the supercontinent, "Pangaea." He felt that North and South America were most likely joined, somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic, with Europe and Africa. Asia, Antarctica, and Australia were probably attached to the outer edges of the supercontinent. (PTGO)

12. Inasmuch as the coastlines of the Americas seem to match up with Africa and Europe, so does Asia look as if it separated from Africa at the Red Sea. Geologists, more often than not, are accepting the theory of the moving continents, for evidence seems to be in favor of Pangaea's existence.

13. Although it probably took hundreds of millions of years to form Pangaea, the supercontinent lasted only about 40 million years. This may seem like a long time to you, when compared to our own short existence, but it is actually less than 1% of the total estimated age of the Earth, which is thought to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 billion years old.

14. What was the name given to the original supercontinent? (Pangaea) (Atlantis) (Oceania)

15. When was Pangaea probably formed? (a century ago) (200 million years ago)

16. Correct. Scientists are attempting to measure the apparent drift of the continents. Their findings suggest that North and South America are drifting away from Europe and Africa almost an inch each year. Likewise, Australia seems to be drifting away from Antarctica at a remarkably similar rate.

17. The cause of the drift is often described in terms of "convection currents" which flow under the Earth's surface. These currents are comprised of heat collected in rock. This heat, said to come from the Earth's center, rises through the cooler crust moving the heated solids and rocks with it. These solids and rocks then take the form of layered ridges.

18. Once the ridges are formed, the heat moves away from these raised areas and cooling begins. As the rocks cool, they sink back towards the Earth's gravity. However, since the continent is thought to be moving with convection currents in another direction, the rocks sink back into a place different from where they started.

19. What is the name given to heat flowing under the Earth's surface? (contraction waves) (convection currents)

20. Why don't most rock formations sink back into the same place they moved out of? (the Earth is rotating on its axis) (the continent may be moving in another direction)

21. Yes. Geological studies of rocks account for most of the information we have about the history of the Earth. But during their formation, rocks go through many changes due to heat and pressure. Therefore, rock studies mainly reveal conditions on Earth only within the time it takes the rocks to cool and harden.
22. By studying radioactive breakdown and magnetic tendencies in most rock formations, scientists can predate and locate the origins of the rocks. Many of these studies indicate that a rock formation found in one latitude was actually formed in a completely different latitude. By carefully correlating these rock findings, geologists have deduced that there are patterns of rock movement along land and ocean ridges.
23. For example, major shifts in the Earth's crust might better explain why coal deposits have been found at both the North and South Poles. Since coal can only be found in areas warm enough for large plants to grow, scientists theorize that the landmasses at the Poles must have moved there from a place with a warmer climate.
24. Thinking along these same lines, geologists can now explain why glacier - carved land formations have been found near the equator, a subtropical climate. Apparently, large amounts of ice once covered a landmass that has since moved to the area around the equator.
25. Here is another example cited by scientists who support the drift theory. Fossils of an identical prehistoric species have been found in both Africa and South America. Although these two regions are now separated by thousands of miles of ocean, the presence of the fossils indicates that in the past the two continents were indeed combined into one landmass.
26. Now we know that if Pangaea did exist with all the continents meshed together as one, dinosaurs could have marched along a mountain range stretching from Poland all the way to Alabama by way of Ireland and New York City. Where were the mysterious coal deposits discovered? (North and South Poles) (in the Red Sea)
27. The fossils of an identical species were found on what two continents? (India and Rhode Island) (Africa and South America)
28. Yes. Before scientists suggested the continental drift theory, early paleontologists, who study fossils, explained the similarity of plants and animals on the various continents in a different way. They theorized that long land bridges spanned the oceans and connected continents. They thought the bridges were probably washed away during Noah's Flood.
29. According to early scientists, what linked the continents? (underground trains) (long land bridges)
30. Right. The theory of drifting continents is also used to explain why the Atlantic floor is so much younger than its surrounding landmass. The oldest rocks from the floor of the Atlantic are barely 150 million years old. However, on the continents bordering the ocean we can find rocks as old as $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion years.

31. On the Pacific Ocean floor, scientists have discovered a deep sinkhole which they named the Atacoma Trench. They believe this trench was formed by rock formations migrating and sinking there for thousands upon thousands of years.

32. The ridges and sinkholes in the oceans run along giant sections of the Earth's crust called "the tectonic plates." According to the drift theory, the Earth's outer layer is divided into 7 major plates, each 60 miles thick. These plates, stretching across dry land as well as the ocean floor, make up the major regions where shifts in the Earth's crust appear. (PTGO)

33. We still have much to learn about the physical state of the Earth's interior. In order to determine what lies just below the Earth's outer crust, geologists drill for core samples. Drilling rigs can take samples on dry land or can be mounted on ships to bring up test-cores from below the ocean floor, where the Earth's crust is the least thick.

34. About how old are the oldest rocks from the Atlantic floor? (50 years) (150 million years) (5 years)

35. What are rock samples called that are brought up to the surface by drilling rigs? (magma samples) (core samples)

36. What are the sections of the Earth's crust called? (tectonic plates) (time zones) (lines of latitude)

37. Yes. Some scientists believe evidence goes against the theory of continental drift. They point to the data gathered by spacecraft used to measure the Earth's gravity. Such measurements imply that the Earth's interior substance is too rigid and heavy to flow and move entire continents. These scientists say that the original conception of matching coastlines assumes too much and any resemblance of coastlines is merely a coincidence.

38. Gravity measurements opposing the drift theory were gathered by what means? (core samples) (magnetism) (spacecraft)

39. Right. In order to confirm the theory of drifting continents, we need to see more evidence. We need more information about the convection currents believed to cause movement. Also, measurements of the ages and origins of rocks must continually be taken and checked against existing data.

40. If the continents have moved on such a massive scale as Wegener first suggested, then much work is needed to unearth and interpret the patterns of the past. However, today Wegener's revolutionary theory has been generally accepted. His idea of drifting continents is a way of understanding the origins and nature of our mysterious planet.

0. In this reading program you will explore a part of a man's life and the story he wrote about it.

1. This reading program tells three different stories, all related to the life of Joseph Conrad, a twentieth century novelist. The first two stories are completely true and tell about Conrad's adventures as a young man in Spain and the Congo. The third story is taken from *Lord Jim*, Conrad's first great novel and still his most popular tale.

2. In the 1870's a civil war broke out in Spain. The Carlist Party wanted to place their candidate Don Carlos on the Spanish throne. But since government forces opposed this move, there was bitter fighting.

3. At this time Conrad was working in Marseilles, France. His French patrons, the Delestangs, were prominent supporters of the Carlist cause. They enlisted Conrad, who was only twenty years old, to help smuggle guns and supplies to the Carlist troops in Spain. Soon Conrad fell in love with a young woman who was also aiding the Carlist campaign.

4. What throne were the Carlists trying to gain by means of a civil war? (Spanish)
(French) (Moroccan)

5. Yes. At the time of the Carlist civil war in Spain, how old was Joseph Conrad? (20)
(30) (40)

6. Good. In 1877 Conrad formed a syndicate with three other men. They bought a small boat called the *Tremolino* and prepared to smuggle arms to the Carlist rebels. Conrad was the most active member of the syndicate and invested heavily in the dangerous venture. His crew included Dominic Cervoni, a brave Corsican sailor, and Dominic's nephew Cesar.

7. For a while Conrad was successful as a smuggler and managed a good profit on several runs. But finally his luck ran out. Through Cesar's treachery, the route of the *Tremolino* was betrayed to the Spanish authorities. They sent a coast guard cutter to trap the *Tremolino* as it landed a shipment of arms on the coast. When the cutter appeared, Conrad had to scuttle his boat and wade ashore. He returned to Marseilles on foot, having lost his life savings in the adventure.

8. Back in Marseilles Conrad decided to regain his losses at the roulette tables in Monte Carlo. Counting on beginner's luck, he borrowed 800 francs and went to a famous casino. He played roulette for several hours and lost everything he had borrowed.

9. After this fiasco, Conrad wanted to give up. He was out of a job; he had lost all his

savings; and even his girlfriend chose this time to desert him in Paris for another man. In his despair Conrad tried to commit suicide by shooting himself. Fortunately, the attempt failed and he quickly recovered.

10. When Conrad tried to make a profit by smuggling, what did he smuggle? (jewels) (gold) (guns)

11. Right. What happened to Conrad at Monte Carlo after he had borrowed 800 francs to play roulette? (He made a fortune gambling) (He lost all the money)

12. Yes. Conrad's second adventure took place in Africa in 1890. It is the basis of the story "Heart of Darkness," one of Conrad's finest short novels. The story is narrated by a sailor named Marlow and vividly describes Conrad's experiences in the Congo.

13. In 1890 Belgium owned the Congo region of central Africa and was opening it to western traders. Since the Congo was very rich in rubber and ivory, white traders exploited the natives ruthlessly. To the western world, Africa was an exciting place where a man could get rich quick.

14. To Conrad, who had never been to Africa, the Congo suggested mystery and adventure. So he applied for a job as a ship's captain on the Congo River. In order to reach his ship, he had to first make a long, slow boat trip down the west coast of Africa. This was just the beginning of what proved to be a nightmare.

15. "Heart of Darkness" is considered one of Conrad's finest stories. On what continent does this story take place? (Asia) (Africa) (Australia)

16. Conrad had never been to Africa before he went in 1890. What was his job in the Congo? (missionary) (ship's captain) (doctor)

17. Unable to reach the Congo River by boat, Conrad and his party had to hike into the interior of Africa. For thirty - six days they walked. Although the country seemed vast and empty, they were always surrounded by the sound of native drums. To make matters worse, one of Conrad's companions got sick and had to be carried most of the way.

18. When Conrad reached his destination, he was delayed for a while. Then he was appointed first mate on the *Roi des Belges*, which was going upriver to rescue a company agent who was sick. This agent became the model for Kurtz, the evil genius of "Heart of Darkness."

19. In "Heart of Darkness" Conrad described his journey on the Congo River: "Going up that river was like traveling back to the earliest beginnings of the world. An empty stream, a great silence, an impenetrable forest. The air was warm, thick, heavy, sluggish. You lost your way on that river as you would in a desert."

20. After the long journey up and down the river, Conrad resigned his post with the company and returned to England. He had been in the Congo less than a year, but the experience

made a great impression on him. Before the Congo adventure, Conrad said he had been "only an animal." Now he was ready to become a writer.

21. After he arrived on the African coast in 1890, how did Conrad make his way into the interior of the country? (by train) (by boat) (on foot)

22. Why did Conrad's ship make its voyage up the Congo River in 1890? (to pick up some ivory) (to rescue a company agent)

23. In "Heart of Darkness" Conrad compared the Congo River to what other natural object? (sea) (desert) (glacier)

24. What did Conrad do after he finished his voyage up and down the Congo River? (He quit his job) (He bought more ivory) (He got sick)

25. Yes. The third story in this program is *Lord Jim*, one of Conrad's most popular novels. It is about a man who tries to live down a mistake he made in his youth. Although he succeeds for a while, a second tragedy finally overtakes him.

26. Lord Jim began his career as the chief mate of the *Patna*, which was carrying Moslem pilgrims across the Indian Ocean. One night in the Red Sea the ship collided with a submerged hulk and began to sink. Panicking under pressure, the captain and his officers decided to abandon the sinking ship.

27. Losing his nerve also, Lord Jim joined the crew in the lifeboat. He and the other officers sailed away, leaving the pilgrims to their fate. But surprisingly enough, the *Patna* refused to sink. The next day a French gunboat towed the ship and passengers into port. When it was discovered that none of the officers were aboard, there was a scandal.

28. When the officers reached port later, a hearing was held. Jim testified and admitted his guilt. He and the captain were accordingly punished for neglecting their duty. Their certificates were cancelled and Jim had to go into exile for the rest of his life. His disgrace was complete.

29. *Lord Jim* is one of Conrad's most popular novels. What is the theme of this story? (disgrace) (love) (murder)

30. Lord Jim is the main character in the story. What is Jim's occupation? (biologist) (hunter) (sailor)

31. The *Patna* was a pilgrim - ship on its way to Arabia when it ran into the hulk. Did the *Patna* sink? (Yes) (No)

32. After his disgrace, Jim wandered from port to port, from Bombay to Calcutta, and from Bangkok to Singapore. He worked for ship chandlers, who sold supplies to visiting ships. But no matter where he went, his past kept catching up with him.

33. Through a friend, Jim met a trader named Stein who appointed Jim to manage a trading post on a river in Borneo. Soon Jim was more than a trader, however, for he became the leader of the natives in Patusan. Lord Jim vowed that he would never leave.

34. In Patusan Jim fell in love with a native woman, and they lived together for several years. He was the boss of the settlement and was respected and loved by everyone. Jim thought he had put his shameful past behind him at last.

35. When Jim kept wandering from job to job, what was it that kept catching up with him? (the *Patna* disgrace) (his bad debts)

36. A man named Stein helped Jim to settle down. Who was Stein? (a gambler) (an officer) (a trader)

37. What did Jim finally do to escape from the *Patna* disgrace? (left Africa) (moved to Borneo) (returned to England)

38. One day while Jim was away, a gang of pirates invaded Patusan. Somehow the pirates were held at bay until Jim returned. He then had to figure out what to do with the gang. Jim decided to let them return unharmed to their ship. But as the pirates were leaving, they killed the son of the native chief of Patusan.

39. When the news of the son's murder reached him, Jim reacted calmly and went to face the chief. Lord Jim knew that he had to take the blame for the boy's death. Accordingly, the chief executed Jim. The story ends with Lord Jim lying dead on the ground in Borneo, where he had gone to escape his past.

40. *Lord Jim* is a story about honor and cowardice and disgrace. Jim deserts the sinking *Patna* in a moment of panic and loses his honor. He spends the rest of his brief life trying to make up for this early disgrace. Only in the end, when he recognizes his duty and accepts it, does he appear to have finally redeemed his lost honor.

0. In this reading program you will follow the startling career of Roberto Clemente.

1. Roberto Clemente played right field for the Pittsburgh Pirates for 18 seasons, from 1955 to 1972. His brilliant career was cut short in 1972 when he was killed in a plane crash on the last day of the year. He is considered one of the greatest players in the history of baseball.
2. Clemente was certainly one of the most exciting players of the 1960's. His nearest rival was the great Willie Mays, but Clemente was probably the better all - around player. Cl  mente in fact won four National League batting titles during his long career.
3. Two seasons in particular stand out in Clemente's career. In 1966 he was voted the Most Valuable Player in the league by the sportswriters. His other great year was 1971, when Clemente was named the Most Valuable Player in the World Series.
4. Many fine baseball players have come from Latin America, but Clemente is probably the finest of all. He was born in Puerto Rico on August 18, 1934, in a small town near San Juan. How many batting titles did Clemente win? (none) (15) (4)
5. Right. Roberto was a boy in Puerto Rico during the Depression years and World War II. Life was hard then and food was scarce. He had this to say about his youth, "I grew up with people who really had to struggle to eat. During the war, when food was hard to get, my parents fed their children first and they took what was left. They always thought of us."
6. In school Roberto was a shy youngster, but the problem was bigger than that. Roberto thought and spoke in Spanish -- yet his classes were taught in English. By the time he was a well - known ball player, Roberto had overcome the language barrier and he was quite outspoken with American reporters. However, his main language throughout his life was Spanish.
7. In high school Roberto played shortstop on the baseball team and made the all - star team three years in a row. But he also excelled in track and field, as a high jumper, javelin thrower, and triple jumper. The park where he played high school baseball is now named Roberto Clemente Park. On what island was Clemente born? (Puerto Rico) (Cuba) (Virgin Islands)
8. Yes. Roberto was such a good baseball player that in his senior year in high school he signed to play professional baseball with a Puerto Rican team, the Santurce Crabbers. That first season, playing "winter ball," observers could already tell that he was destined to be

a great player. In high school what sport did Clemente play besides baseball? (football) (basketball) (track and field)

9. Right. In the winter of 1953 a scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers spotted Clemente at a tryout. The scout later commented, "How could I miss him? He was the greatest natural athlete I have ever seen as a free agent." In the tryout Clemente impressed everyone with his accurate throwing, fast running, and hard hitting.

10. After graduating from high school, Roberto signed a contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers for a bonus of \$10,000. Brooklyn sent him to their farmclub in Montreal because they didn't have room for him in their great outfield of 1953 - 1954.

11. At Montreal the management tried to protect Clemente from other clubs by not playing him very much during the 1954 season. But their hiding strategy backfired on them. Because Clemente's talent was so obvious, when he did get to play at Montreal the rival scouts took notice of him immediately. When did Clemente's professional baseball career begin? (after college) (after high school)

12. Right. Clemente was drafted eventually by the Pittsburgh Pirates, one of the weakest teams in baseball in the mid - 1950's. But with the addition of Clemente in right field the team slowly began to improve. Even in his rookie year, Clemente was already known as a powerful line - drive hitter. How much was Clemente's bonus to sign with Brooklyn? (\$1,000) (\$50,000) (\$10,000)

13. Right. As a rookie, Clemente found his temper flaring out of control much too often. When he went into a hitting slump, he would destroy batting helmets in the clubhouse. Clemente told this story about his manager and himself: "Once, I break 22 helmets. Haney, he tells me it will cost me \$10 for each one. That's \$220, and I do not make so much money. I stop breaking helmets."

14. The first five seasons of Clemente's career were not as outstanding as you might expect from a potential star. But this was understandable. In 1956, '57, '58, and '59 Clemente was improving the skills that would mark him as a major talent. At the same time the Pirates were still, over - all, a weak team.

15. What team did Clemente play for during most of his career? (Pittsburgh) (Cincinnati) (St. Louis)

16. Yes. In 1960 Clemente's career took a dramatic upswing. He raised his batting average from .296 to .314, hit 16 home runs, and drove in a hefty 94 runs, third best total in his career. More important than these personal statistics was the fact that the Pirates won the National League pennant for the first time in 33 years. At age 26 Roberto Clemente was one of the premier players in baseball.

17. The Pirates faced the New York Yankees in the 1960 World Series, and the contest went down to the dramatic seventh game. The Pirates won this see - saw battle 10 to 9.

In the series Clemente hit safely in all 7 games.

18. The next season, 1961, was another banner year for Clemente. He won the National League batting crown with a fine mark of .351. On May 16 he also collected the 1000th hit if his career. The only sour note of this fine season was the fall of the Pirates from first to sixth place in the final league standings. Which team did the Pirates defeat in the 1960 World Series? (Chicago White Sox) (New York Yankees) (Boston Red Sox)

19. Yes. In the 1962 campaign Clemente's batting average fell. The Giants won the pennant, and the Pirates finished fourth in the expanded ten - team league. Clemente had only another average year in 1963, but the Pirates fell all the way to eighth place.

20. Clemente won another batting crown in 1964. But the Pirates tied with the Dodgers for sixth place as the Cardinals finished first in an exciting pennant race. Throughout most of the '60's the Pirates had mediocre finishes. They just did not have enough quality players to put in the lineup along with the incomparable Clemente, who by this time was known affectionately as "the Great One." In what season did Clemente make his 1000th hit? (1961) (1965) (1979)

21. Yes. In the 1965 season Clemente batted a solid .329, good enough to win his third league batting crown. After a poor start as a team, the Pirates came back strong in the second half of the season and wound up in third place, seven games behind the Dodgers. What kind of team did the Pirates have in the '60's? (a winning team) (a mediocre team)

22. Right. People began to refer to Clemente as a "superstar" because of his spectacular hitting and fielding. In 1966 his great hitting kept the Pirates in the tight pennant race until the final weekend of the season. The team finished third, but Clemente was voted the Most Valuable Player in the National League for 1966. This was the only time he won that great honor.

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23. Pittsburgh's manager commented on Clemente's award: "I think he was the MVP because he did so many little things, things that some stars don't do, hustling on routine ground balls, breaking up double plays, and hustling to take an extra base. By doing this, he set an example that the others followed and this made him the Most Valuable Player." In what year was Clemente named the MVP? (1976) (1906) (1966)

24. Right. Clemente, as a Black man and a Puerto Rican, encountered prejudice in the United States. For example, one time when he and his wife Vera went to a furniture store, no one bothered to wait on them. Later, the salesman apologized saying he thought Clemente was just another Puerto Rican. Clemente set the salesman straight by defending the rights of all customers, regardless of nationality. Then he and Vera left the store.

25. In 1966 Clemente began to speak out on behalf of all Latin American ballplayers. He had won the Most Valuable Player award himself, but he argued with good reason that other Latin American stars like Juan Marichal and Zoilo Versalles deserved equal recognition. Clemente remarked bitterly, "I am an American citizen. But some people act like they

think I live in the jungle some place. To the people, we are outsiders, foreigners."

26. The 1967 season was one of Clemente's very best. He was 33 at the time, considered the peak age for baseball performance. He broke his own record with a .357 batting average, which won him a fourth league batting crown. But the Pirates had a bad year and finished the season mired in sixth place.

27. Why did Clemente speak out for Latin American ballplayers? (they deserved more recognition from the press and public) (they weren't being given enough playing time)

28. Clemente's personal string of 8 great seasons in a row was snapped in 1968. A serious shoulder injury bothered him the whole season, and he appeared in only 132 games. The Pirates finished in sixth place once again. For the first time Clemente talked seriously of retiring.

29. At this time Clemente was often angry with the sportswriters who were giving him a bad press. He struck back verbally, "I win four batting titles. I kill myself in outfield. I try to catch everything in the ball park. I play when I hurt. What more do you writers want from me?" What type of injury hampered Clemente in 1968? (knee injury) (shoulder injury) (head injury)

30. Yes. In 1969 Clemente got off to a bad start, but late in the season he came on strong and challenged for a fifth batting title. He was in a three - way race for the title with Cleon Jones and Pete Rose. Jones faded in the stretch and Rose won the title on his last at - bat of the season. The Pirates never figured in the pennant race in 1969.

31. The Pirates won their division race in 1970 and the team honored Clemente with a special Roberto Clemente Night at their new stadium. On that occasion he made a speech, including these words, "In a moment like this, you can see a lot of years in a few minutes . . . I don't know if I cried, but I am not ashamed to cry . . . if you know the history of our island, the way we were brought up, you ought to remember we're a sentimental people."

32. 1971 turned out to be probably the greatest season in Clemente's brilliant career. The Pirates had acquired new talent in the late 1960's and this talent had now matured. The Pirates won their division by seven games. Then they eliminated the Giants in the National League playoffs. For the first time in 11 years the Pirates were back in the World Series. How did the Pirates honor Clemente in 1970? (with a Roberto Clemente Night) (with an engraved trophy)

33. Yes. The Pirates' opponents in the 1971 series were the Baltimore Orioles. They had won the American League flag with their brilliant pitching and were heavily favored to defeat the Pirates in the series. Baltimore started well by winning the first two games.

34. Pittsburgh bounced right back and won three straight games at home to take a 3 to 2 lead in the series. Clemente's play had been spectacular. The sixth game was back in Baltimore and the Orioles barely won it by 3 to 2. Oriole Frank Robinson said at the time, "Clemente is good, but even Clemente can only play one position at a time." Which team did the Pirates face in the 1971 World Series? (New York Yankees) (Minnesota Twins) (Baltimore Orioles)

35. Right. The series once again went down to the seventh game. With two out in the top of the fourth inning, Clemente homered over the center field fence to give the Pirates a one to nothing lead. They eventually won the game 2 to 1 and became World Champions once more. Clemente was voted the Most Valuable Player in the Series.

36. The 1972 season turned out to be the last hurrah for Roberto Clemente. The highlight of the season came on the final day when Clemente collected the 3000th base hit of his career. He became only the 11th player in baseball history to reach the 3000 hit plateau. The Pirates won their division race easily but were eliminated in the playoffs by the Cincinnati Reds. Who was voted the Most Valuable Player in the '71 World Series? (Willie Stargell) (Jim Palmer) (Roberto Clemente)

37. Yes. Reaching the 3000 hit mark was the last great feat of Clemente's baseball career. His life ended tragically on New Year's Eve of 1972 when he was killed in a plane crash in Puerto Rico. He was on his way to Nicaragua to deliver relief supplies to the victims of the Managua earthquake which had just occurred.

38. The Great One was dead. Everywhere people were shocked. They couldn't believe Clemente was gone. Although he died at the age of 38, he was still in the prime of his career. Clemente's funeral in San Juan was a national event. Why was Clemente on his way to Nicaragua? (to bring relief supplies) (to join a new baseball team)

39. Yes. In March 1973 the baseball writers elected Roberto Clemente to the Baseball Hall of Fame. Normally, a player must wait five years after retirement before being considered for this great honor. But because of Clemente's tragic death, the writers decided to forego the usual waiting period.

40. Clemente was undoubtedly one of the finest baseball players of his era. He was equally gifted as a hitter, fielder, and base runner. But his personal magnetism was just as great as his playing ability. Everyone respected Clemente as a player and as a man.

0. In this reading program you will trace one year in the life of Vincent Van Gogh.
1. You've probably heard of Vincent Van Gogh, a modern painter who was born in Holland. You may also know that one time in a fit of despair he cut off his own ear with a razor. But this strange incident occurred in December, at the end of that remarkable year of 1888.
2. Actually, Van Gogh began painting in 1880, when he was 27 years old. But the painting he did at this time is referred to, by art critics, as his early "dark" period. His best picture from the "dark" period is *The Potato Eaters*. It took Van Gogh over seven years to develop his own style. The transition from his "dark" period to a period of dramatic creativity is marked by his move from Paris to Arles.
3. In 1888 Van Gogh moved from Paris to Arles in the south of France, near the Mediterranean coast. It was spring, and a group of French artists, called Impressionists were stunning the art world with their bright, shimmering pictures. Influenced by both the season and the French Impressionists, Van Gogh himself blossomed.
4. As soon as he was settled in the town of Arles, Van Gogh began to explore the surrounding countryside. He soon discovered an old drawbridge spanning a stream. That spring he did several fine oils and watercolors of the drawbridge. He was creating a bold new style, full of light, color, and strong rhythms.
5. Van Gogh was born in the same country as Rembrandt and Vermeer. What country are these three great painters from ? (France) (Russia) (Holland)
6. The painting that Van Gogh did in his youth is referred to as his "dark" period. What is his best painting from the "dark" period? (*A Lust for Life*) (*The Potato Eaters*) (*Bread and Wine*)
7. In 1888 Van Gogh moved from Paris to the south of France. What town did he move to? (Arles) (Avignon) (Marseilles)
8. Yes. While he was living in Arles, Van Gogh didn't have much money. In fact, his paintings never sold during his lifetime. Although Van Gogh had little in common with his father, an austere minister, he adored his mother and younger brother. It was his brother Theo who supported him.
9. An art dealer in Paris, Theo would send Van Gogh money by mail. Unfortunately, the money didn't always come on time. Even when it did arrive, sometimes it just

wasn't enough to meet the artist's needs. But in spite of his poverty, he went on painting. That year in Arles nothing could stop Van Gogh's creative drive.

10. Throughout the spring and summer in Arles, Van Gogh was much healthier than he had been in Paris. Perhaps the southern climate agreed with him. While the good weather lasted, Van Gogh did several pictures down by the beach. In June he created the magnificent *Boats on the Beach* series.

11. Van Gogh painted a number of pictures on the same theme as *Boats on the Beach*. In these works the sea and sky seem to be changing color, and the whole scene is wrapped in a pearly haze. These graceful pictures with their clear, serene colors are among his most celebrated works.

12. Since Van Gogh's paintings didn't sell during his lifetime, what member of his family supported him? (his father) (his aunt) (his brother)

13. Throughout his life, Van Gogh received money from Theo. Was Van Gogh a wealthy man? (Yes) (No)

14. During the summer, Van Gogh did a number of paintings down by the beach. What picture is one of his most celebrated works? (*Boats on the Beach*) (*The Old Man and the Sea*)

15. Yes. Van Gogh's goal was to create intense color. He wanted excess color and excess feeling in everything he painted. Experimenting with the brightest colors imaginable, he found that he especially liked the color yellow. To him, it was a symbol of vitality.

16. Spring faded into summer, and Van Gogh turned his attention away from the blooming orchards. Concentrating on new subjects, he did several pictures of haystacks and cornfields in brilliant yellows and golds. As an artist, he was reaching the peak of his creative powers.

17. During the summer, Van Gogh reflected on the beauty of nature: "Not the same thing as spring, but I am certainly no less fond of nature, which is beginning to take on a scorched appearance : old gold, bronze, copper, you might call it. With the greenish azure of the sky heated to a white glow, the result is a delightful, utterly harmonious color."

18. That summer Van Gogh even managed to paint outdoors at night. Of course there was no electricity then, but the determined artist ingeniously solved that problem. In order to have light for his work, he stuck candles in his hat! This sight must have amazed the solid citizens of Arles. Even more amazing was a painting he did at this time, *Starry Night on the Rhone*, a masterpiece.

19. Intensity of color was one of Van Gogh's basic goals. What color especially appealed to him? (red) (yellow) (green)

20. Did Van Gogh think that nature was more beautiful in the spring than in the summer?
(Yes) (No)
21. Since there were no electric lights and Van Gogh wanted to work outside at night, what did he do? (He put candles in his hat) (He painted by starlight) .
22. Good. While living in Paris, Van Gogh began a series of self - portraits. Although well-executed, they have a clashing, almost hostile, quality about them. Van Gogh did seven self - portraits in Arles. In addition, he drew a few portraits. His favorite subject was the postman Roulin, who became a good friend to the lonely artist.
23. Van Gogh dedicated one of his self - portraits to his friend, Paul Gauguin, a French artist. In his picture Van Gogh's expression is very sad and tired. His year of striking creativity was taking its toll. Van Gogh was wearing himself out.
24. Some people criticized Van Gogh for working so fast. He replied in a letter to Theo: "It's emotion, the sincerity of feeling for nature, that guides the hand. If such feelings are sometimes so strong that the work goes on unconsciously, the brushstrokes succeeding and relating to one another like words in a speech or a letter, one must remember that it was not always so."
25. Who was the subject of some of Van Gogh's best portraits? (the postman Roulin) (the author Malraux) (the singer Piaf)
26. What is Van Gogh's expression in the self - portrait that he gave to Gauguin? (calm, confident) (sad, tired) (happy, cheerful)
27. Good. Strong emotion is the keynote of Van Gogh's painting at this time. By using simple, sure lines and clear, intense colors, he produced vivid effects. Each time you look at a picture like *Boats on the Beach*, you feel as if you are seeing it for the first time.
28. Although his paintings convey great emotion, Van Gogh was a disciplined artist. For example, even if he were feeling angry and wanted to convey this anger in his painting, he planned his picture with a cool, detached eye. He refused to let his own feelings destroy the harmony of a painting.
29. In Paris Van Gogh had studied Japanese art, and he made many fine Japanese prints in his home and at Arles. In order to learn from these masters, Van Gogh spent time copying the prints. It was these Japanese artists who taught Van Gogh how to discipline his own feelings and yet convey strong emotions.
30. What quality is the keynote of the pictures that Van Gogh painted at Arles? (symmetry of design) (large - scale subjects) (strong emotion)
31. As an artist, Van Gogh learned to discipline his own feelings and yet convey strong emotions. Who taught him how to do this? (Japanese artists) (French artists) (Amer-

ican artists)

32. Yes. In October Van Gogh's friend Paul Gauguin came to live with him. Like Van Gogh, Paul Gauguin was a master painter. But the two men were opposites in temperament and in their ideas about art. There was trouble right from the start.

33. Since Van Gogh was exhausted from his months of frenzied painting, Paul Gauguin took charge of the household. A domineering and self-centered man, he then tried to regulate all their activities. The two artists were soon quarreling about everything. Their separation was inevitable.

34. The break up came at Christmas. As Gauguin was leaving Arles, he heard footsteps behind him. He turned and saw Van Gogh coming toward him with a razor. Paul Gauguin simply stared hard. Van Gogh stopped, and then walked away. When he returned to his house, Van Gogh cut off his ear lobe.

35. After the break with Paul Gauguin, Van Gogh became temporarily insane. He lost touch with his surroundings and had to be confined for a while to an asylum. The last 18 months of his life were spent mostly in hospitals or under the private care of doctors. In July of 1890, Van Gogh committed suicide.

36. A French artist visited Van Gogh in Arles and quarrelled violently with him. Who was this artist? (Picasso) (Monet) (Gauguin)

37. Van Gogh and Paul Gauguin were both influenced by the Impressionists. Did Van Gogh agree with Paul Gauguin's ideas about art? (Yes) (No)

38. Paul Gauguin was a significant painter of the 1800's. What kind of person was he? (domineering) (timid) (generous)

39. Good. The exact cause of Van Gogh's insanity is still unknown. But fortunately, he did have long intervals of sanity during which he regained his artistic powers. However, he never again reached the same height of greatness that he achieved at Arles.

40. During that remarkable year in Arles in 1888, Van Gogh worked at top speed. He completed more than 200 paintings -- and many of these are undisputed masterpieces. In his own intense and passionate way, Van Gogh compressed the entire career of a master artist into a year's time.

0. In this reading program you will find out about the mysterious and adventuresome Aaron Burr.

1. Aaron Burr was a controversial figure in early American history. Although he once served as vice - president of the United States, a duel destroyed his political career. When he turned his ambitious schemes toward Mexico, Burr was arrested as a traitor.

2. Aaron Burr was born in New Jersey in 1756, attended Princeton, and then studied law. As a young man he served with honor in the Revolutionary War and was eventually promoted to colonel. He then left the army to pursue a legal career.

3. At that time in New York, another brilliant lawyer was also making a name for himself. He was Alexander Hamilton, destined to become the first United States Secretary of the Treasury. Although they did not get along, Burr and Hamilton respected each other's abilities.

4. Aaron Burr held the rank of colonel in the army. In which war did he serve?
(Revolutionary War) (War of 1812) (Civil War)

5. After Burr left the army, he decided to pursue a career. What profession did he choose?
(theology) (medicine) (law)

6. Right. In 1791 Burr was elected to the U. S. Senate from New York State. By the late 1790's, he was one of the most influential politicians in the young republic. So it was natural for him to run for vice - president on the ticket headed by Jefferson. After their election, Burr presided over the senate with dignity and honesty.

7. Burr was a very ambitious vice - president. Since this aroused President Jefferson's distrust, Burr had to look elsewhere for advancement. So in 1804 he ran for governor of New York state, but he was defeated through the influence of Alexander Hamilton. Always rivals, the two men now became bitter political enemies.

8. One day Burr heard that he had been publicly slandered by Hamilton. Enraged, he challenged Hamilton to a duel. On a July morning in 1804, the two men met at a secluded place near the New Jersey shore. They measured off ten paces and fired at each other. Burr's first shot wounded Hamilton fatally.

9. What high office did Burr hold when Thomas Jefferson was president? (vice - president)
(secretary of state) (secretary of war)

10. What was the result of the famous duel between Burr and Hamilton in 1804? (Burr was wounded) (Burr was killed) (Hamilton was killed)
11. Right. Duels were not uncommon in the 1800's, but they were illegal. Alexander Hamilton's death shocked the public. An outcast in the East, Burr decided to rebuild his career in the West. Since the United States had recently acquired the Louisiana Territory from France, the vast country west of the Mississippi was wide open to adventurers and settlers.
12. In 1805 Burr travelled to New Orleans. There, he learned that many Americans were eager to conquer Mexico, owned by Spain, and set up a new American empire. Of course, Burr figured that he was just the man to lead such an invasion. Right away he began to talk about his own big plans for the conquest of the Spanish Southwest.
13. On his return trip to the East, Burr stopped off in Nashville, Tennessee, to visit General Andrew Jackson. Jackson was impressed with Burr's scheme for conquering Mexico and promised to help when the time came.
14. In 1805 many Americans wanted to conquer Mexico. What country controlled Mexico? (France) (Spain) (England)
15. When Burr stopped in Nashville, Tennessee, whose help did he seek for his Mexican scheme? (Sam Houston) (Henry Clay) (Andrew Jackson)
16. Yes. The United States was buzzing with rumors about Burr's Mexican scheme. The problem was -- Burr had told various people so many different versions of his scheme that no one really knew what he was going to do. Even today, the whole story is not known.
17. In St. Louis Burr met with General Wilkinson, the governor of the new Louisiana Territory. Again, he unveiled his plans for a new empire. General Wilkinson said that if the United States went to war with Spain, he would give Burr military assistance. At that time, a war with Spain seemed close at hand.
18. Some people heard that Burr was going to detach the western states from the rest of the nation and create a new empire in the West. In fact, Burr did buy about 400,000 acres of land in what is now northern Texas. The land cost \$40,000, and the money was donated to Burr by friends, relatives, and supporters. This land was supposed to be Burr's national base when the western states separated from the Union.
19. Is the exact truth known today about Burr's real plans for the conquest of the Southwest? (Yes, everything is known) (No, much is unclear)
20. Burr bought the title to a vast tract of land in the Southwest. In what present - day state was his tract located? (Arkansas) (Texas) (Oklahoma)
21. Good. Burr spent most of 1806 travelling around the East lining up financial support

for his Mexican project. He anticipated a war with Spain very soon, which he could use as an excuse for invading Mexico. With this in mind, Burr recruited dozens of young men in the East and told them to assemble in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

22. In 1807 Burr's first destination was the city of New Orleans, which he planned to use as the base for his Mexican operation. It is unclear whether he also intended to conquer the city itself and to use it as the capital of his new western empire.

23. Although his planning was vague, Burr was quite hopeful about his chances for success. If only the U. S. would declare war against Spain! Burr was a bold leader and a great optimist. He was soon preparing to send his small military force down the river to New Orleans, war or no war.

24. Why did Burr recruit men in the East and ask them to meet in Pittsburgh? (Burr was forming an army to invade Mexico) (Burr was planning an expedition to California)

25. What city did Burr plan to use as a base for his conquest of Mexico? (Mexico City) (San Antonio) (New Orleans)

26. Right. Late in 1806 President Jefferson heard about Burr's scheme. The president was told that men were being recruited in Pittsburgh, though no one seemed to know where Burr's men were going. To prevent trouble, Jefferson ordered the military authorities in the West to arrest Burr and his men.

27. A few days after the president issued his orders, local militia forces near Pittsburgh began to harass Burr's camp. Due to this pressure, Burr's men had to start down the Ohio River before all of their gear was ready. Only a hundred or so men took part in the actual expedition, but they transported enough arms and ammunition to outfit a small army.

28. The rafts floated on the river for several weeks. When Burr and his men reached Mississippi, the militia was waiting on shore for them. The leaders were taken before a grand jury and questioned about their activities. In the midst of some confusion, Burr was released and soon disappeared.

29. Although they were not ready, Burr and his men had to start their expedition. Where did they go? (down the Ohio River) (into Mexico) (over the Rockies)

30. What happened to Burr's men when they arrived in Mississippi? (They were shot) (They were arrested) (They were welcomed)

31. Yes. After his men were arrested, Burr wandered through Alabama. He planned to escape to Spanish Florida and then start over. Given the chance, he knew he could conquer Mexico. However, once again Burr was spotted and arrested. This time the government ordered him to be moved to Richmond, Virginia, and charged with treason.

32. Richmond was over a thousand miles away, through wild backwoods country. It took

three weeks by horseback, and Burr was closely guarded the whole time. When the party reached Richmond, Burr was handed over to the U. S. authorities for prosecution. His trial was set for May 22, 1807.

33. For the first time in American history, a former vice - president was being charged with treason. Chief Justice John Marshall was the presiding judge. Behind the scenes, the prosecution was personally directed by President Jefferson. Burr himself lined up an able team of lawyers for his defense.

34. Burr was arrested in Alabama and taken to Richmond for trial. What was he being charged with? (larceny) (treason) (perjury)

35. Who was the presiding judge at Aaron Burr's dramatic trial? (Henry Clay) (Daniel Webster) (John Marshall)

36. Right. On June 15th, General Wilkinson arrived in Richmond from New Orleans. At one time he had been a part of Burr's so - called conspiracy, for he had offered military assistance. But, turning against his former leader, Wilkinson now was the prosecution's star witness.

37. The basic legal question in the case was whether or not an "overt act" of treason had been committed by Burr and his associates. If not, he was innocent under the law. Since the testimony of the numerous witnesses was so contradictory, Burr's guilt could not be established in court. Therefore, Burr was acquitted.

38. Who turned against Burr and offered strong testimony incriminating him? (Andrew Jackson) (John Marshall) (General Wilkinson)

39. What was the outcome of Burr's trial for treason in 1807? (He was convicted) (He was acquitted)

40. Right. Although most Americans were convinced that Burr was guilty, no one ever did learn the whole truth about his Mexican scheme. We know he wanted to conquer Mexico, but he just didn't know how to go about it. So he changed his plans every time a new opportunity came along. Burr's adventure, shrouded in mystery, forms a colorful prelude to the westward expansion of our country in the nineteenth century.

0. In this reading program you will learn about the daring of a twentieth - century explorer, Robert Scott.

1. At the bottom of the world, around the South Pole, lies an icy continent known as Antarctica. This seventh continent was not discovered until the 1770's. Whalers and sealers paid visits in the 1800's, but the first real explorers arrived in the early years of the twentieth century.

2. Those early years of exploration have been called the "heroic age." It took a special kind of courage to venture into Antarctica, the coldest place on earth. The average daily temperature there is below zero degrees Fahrenheit. During the long winters, the sun sets for good and there is no day -- with temperatures often plunging to 80 degrees below.

3. Antarctica was "discovered" in 1772 by Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy. He sailed around the continent on a three - year voyage but never sighted land. In 1840 Lieutenant Charles Wilkes of the U. S. Navy sailed about 1500 miles along the coast. He first saw enough land to prove that a continent was there.

4. Antarctica was one of the last continents to be discovered. Who first discovered Antarctica? (Captain Cook) (Captain Lewis) (Captain Clark)

5. Why did it take a special kind of courage to explore the continent of Antarctica? (The extreme cold is almost unendurable) (Quicksand and swamps are a source of great danger)

6. Yes. Organized exploration of Antarctica began in the early 1900's. A British group led by Commander Robert Falcon Scott explored the Ross Ice Shelf, off the coast of the continent, from 1901 to 1904. At that time a party of Scott's men also headed for the South Pole, which had never been reached by any known explorer. The expedition came within 575 miles of the Pole before it turned back.

7. After his first expedition, Scott returned to England and married an artist, Kathleen Bruce. But he knew he had to go back to Antarctica. Explorers representing many different countries dreamed of being the first to reach the South Pole. Scott insisted that "the Pole must be discovered by an Englishman." The race was on!

8. It took Scott several years to get ready for his second expedition. By 1910 everything was in order, and Scott sailed to New Zealand for some last - minute preparations. While taking on supplies there, Scott received a disturbing message, "Am heading South. Amundsen."

9. Originally, Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, hoped to be the first man to reach the North Pole. But before setting sail, he learned that Admiral Perry had just arrived at the North Pole. So Amundsen notified Scott of his change of plans. Now the Norwegian was going to race Scott to the South Pole.

10. In the 1900's explorers to Antarctica had one goal in common. What area did they want to reach? (South Pole) (North Pole) (Equator)

11. Robert Falcon Scott led two expeditions into Antarctica. What nation did he represent? (England) (Norway) (France)

12. When Scott was in New Zealand, he received a message from another explorer. Who was the rival in the race to the Pole? (Andersen) (Columbus) (Amundsen)

13. Right. Scott's group left New Zealand in November, 1910, and sailed south toward the Ross Ice Shelf in Antarctica. Scott's ship, named the *Terra Nova*, weighed 744 tons and had once been used to haul coal. It was certainly strong enough to break through the packed ice surrounding the Antarctic coastline.

14. The *Terra Nova* arrived at Cape Evans in Antarctica in early January, 1911. Since it was the middle of the summer then, the sun shone 24 hours a day. Scott's men disembarked and began assembling the large prefabricated house where they would live and work.

15. Two weeks after their arrival, Scott and his men were able to move into the house they had built. The scientists began their studies of the weather, the terrain, and the animal life. The explorers started to get ready for their long trek to the Pole. On Midwinter Day, June 22, 1911, the group celebrated with a gala dinner party.

16. What was the name of the coal ship that transported Scott and his men to Antarctica? (*Terra Firma*) (*Terra Incognita*) (*Terra Nova*)

17. Scott's expedition arrived in Antarctica in early January. What season was it at that time? (winter) (fall) (summer)

18. Right. Scott had to decide how to transport the expedition to the South Pole. During the journey, he tried three different systems -- dogs, ponies, and motorized sledges. But after one week, the motor sledges broke down. Then the ponies gave out and had to be shot for food. Gradually, the dogs, along with members of the party, were sent back to the home base at Cape Evans.

19. Finally, on January 4, 1912, Scott's expedition was only one hundred and fifty miles from the Pole. The expedition now consisted of Scott and four other men. They had neither dogs, ponies, nor motorized sledges. They had to haul the sledges themselves.

20. At about the same time, Amundsen was fighting his way to the South Pole along a different route. He decided to use dogs to pull his party's sleds. In this way, the explorers could kill

the dogs along the way and use them for food. Although Scott had experimented with this method, he rejected it. To him the dogs were individual and intelligent personalities that had to be spared.

21. In his final dash to the Pole Scott took four men with him. Their names were Wilson, Bowers, Oates, and Evans. Wilson was a doctor and had gone on Scott's first expedition. Bowers and Oates were soldiers and Evans was a sailor. Their average age was 26.

22. On his journey to the South Pole, Scott tried several ways of hauling the sledges. How did he finally transport the expedition? (by human muscle power) (by ponies) (by motorized sledges.)

23. How many men were with Scott in the final stages of his trek to the Pole? (ten) (two) (four)

24. What method of transport did the Norwegian explorer Amundsen choose? (ponies) (dogs) (humans)

25. Yes. Progress was slow, for the weather was bad. They ran into *sastrugi*, long wavelike ridges of snow piled up by polar winds. This irregular surface made their march even more difficult. On January 16, they discovered a black flag in the snow and the pawprints of many dogs.

26. Upon seeing the black flag, Scott and his men knew that the race was over. The Norwegians had already arrived at the South Pole. The next day Scott's expedition also reached the Pole. In a tent they found a note from Amundsen to Scott, asking him to forward a letter to the king of Norway.

27. Scott and his companions raised their English flag, the Union Jack, and took photographs of themselves. Now they faced a bitter return trip of over 800 miles. In his journal Scott wrote, "... Well, we have turned our back on the goal of our ambition and must face our 800 miles of solid dragging -- and good - by to most of our day - dreams!"

28. Scott's trek to the Pole was often impeded by long ridges of piled - up snow. What are these ridges called? (*sastrugi*) (*sayonara*) (*sonata*)

29. Scott's expedition was not the first to reach the South Pole. Who arrived before him? (Wilson) (Peary) (Amundsen)

30. Right. On March 4, Scott wrote in his diary, "We are about 42 miles from the next depot and have a week's food, but only 3 to 4 days fuel. . . We are in a very tight place indeed, but none of us despondent *yet*, or at least we preserve every semblance of good cheer, but one's heart sinks as the sledge stops dead at some *sastrugi* behind which the surface sand lies thickly heaped."

31. Summer was over and the early autumn blizzards were a terrible hardship for the

explorers. They just could not make those 800 miles. At the foot of the Beardmore Glacier, Evans died. When Captain Oates realized he could go no further, he disappeared into a blizzard. He did not want to be a burden for the others. But it was already too late.

32. Eight months later, a search party found the tent with the bodies of Scott, Wilson, and Bowers inside. Besides many personal letters, Scott had written a "Message to the Public" in which he tried to explain why his expedition had ended in disaster.

33. When summer was over, what kind of weather did Scott's party have to cope with?
(tornadoes) (blizzards) (hurricanes)

34. After Scott reached the South Pole, how far was it back to his base in Cape Evans?
(150 miles) (500 miles) (800 miles)

35. Right. In his "Message to the Public" Scott stated that disaster was not caused by poor organization but by simple bad luck. Knowing the risks involved, the explorers had gambled and lost. He then outlined the main three misfortunes his party had encountered.

36. First of all, due to the loss of the ponies, the expedition had started later than Scott had originally intended. Secondly, the weather was far worse than anyone could expect for that time of year. And thirdly, the soft snow made them set a slower pace than planned.

37. Scott kept a diary and wrote letters almost up to the time of his death. In a letter he wrote before he died, he said, "Our journey has been the biggest on record, and nothing but the most exceptional hard luck at the end would have caused us to fail to return." He then said that his purpose was to reach the South Pole and this he had accomplished.

38. What was one of the unforeseen factors that made Scott's expedition end in disaster?
(extremely bad weather) (disloyal companions) (not enough money)

39. How do you think Scott felt about his expedition to the South Pole? (satisfied that he had reached the Pole) (angry that he had wasted his time)

40. Yes. The search party buried the explorers under a large mound of snow and with a pair of skis they made a cross. Back at Cape Evans a memorial cross was put up with the names of Scott and his four men and this line from the English poet, Tennyson: "To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."

0. In this reading program you will follow a different kind of soldier into the Civil War.

1. In 1855 a young woman named Clara Barton was hired by the United States Patent Office. She was appointed a clerk in Washington. Barton had her own desk and received the same salary as her fellow workers. She was also the first woman to be employed by the U. S. government.

2. The men who worked in Barton's building resented her because she was a woman earning a man's salary. They tried to insult her by jeering at her in the halls and blowing tobacco smoke in her face. Even though she was a shy person, Clara Barton did not frighten that easily.

3. When the Civil War threatened, Clara Barton wanted to do her part. She offered to do the work of two clerks if one of her salaries could go to the war effort. But her plan was rejected by the U. S. government. So Barton decided to quit her job and find another way to serve her country.

4. Who was the first woman to be hired by the U. S. government? (Clara Belle) (Clara Barton) (June Carter)

5. Why did Clara Barton quit her job at the U. S. Patent Office? (because the men insulted her) (because she wanted to serve her nation)

6. Clara Barton advertised in her hometown newspaper for medicine and bandages. The response was overwhelming and she rented a warehouse to store the supplies. She would also go down to the docks and meet the boats bringing wounded soldiers to the Washington hospitals. Since the soldiers were not treated until they reached Washington, it was often too late to save them.

7. Barton soon realized that a wounded soldier should be treated immediately on the battlefield. But at that time there were no organized medical units to treat the wounded. There was only the army medical corps, which often reached the battlefield long after the battle was over.

8. In the 1800's a respectable woman did not travel alone without a chaperone. Women who followed the soldiers were called "camp followers" and were looked down upon by society. In fact, Clara Barton had never heard of a woman who had actually been on the battlefield. Even if a woman dared to break the rules of society and go to the front to treat the wounded, army regulations forbade it.

9. Why did the wounded soldiers who reached the hospitals in Washington often die?
(because their wounds had been neglected) (because they had the plague)
10. In the 1800's in the United States did women fight alongside men on the battlefield?
(Yes) (No)
11. Right. Clara Barton had to leave Washington and return home to Massachusetts. Her father was dying and needed her to care for him. While she was home, she told her father that she dreamed of going to the battlefield to treat the wounded soldiers. He said, "Go, if it is your duty to go. I know soldiers, and they will respect you and your errand."
12. In the spring of 1862, after her father's death, Clara Barton returned to Washington. She had decided that it was her duty to treat the wounded on the battlefield. Neither society nor the army could stop her now -- although both tried. She said, "When our armies fought on Cedar Mountain, I broke the shackles and went to the front."
13. Why did Clara Barton leave Washington and return home to Massachusetts? (to care for her sick father) (because she was fired from her job)
14. How did Clara's father react when she confided her dream to him? (He encouraged her to go) (He told her not to go) (He was not interested)
15. Who tried to prevent Clara Barton from going to the battlefield? (U. S. Patent Office) (society and the army) (her father and mother)
16. Yes. Near Sharpsburg, Maryland, the Confederate army lined up on one mountain ridge, while the Union soldiers gathered on an opposite ridge. In between the two armies stretched the Valley of Antietam. Clara Barton estimated that there were 160,000 men in all. She could not know that this would be the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.
17. Barton had been following the Union cavalry into the valley for about eight miles. Suddenly, she saw a barn and house almost hidden by a cornfield. She guessed that this house was one of the makeshift army hospitals she had been looking for.
18. Barton arrived at the house with her supply of bandages and medicine. The surgeon who met her at the door was shocked to see her. Some time ago, the doctors had run out of bandages. So they tore up sheets to use. But now the last of the sheets were gone, and men were bleeding to death.
19. Barton went to work bandaging the wounded. The smoke from the cannons was so thick that it parched the soldiers' throats and cracked their lips. To make matters worse, the hospital ran out of food. Barton had only some cases of wine that a group of wives and mothers had sent with her.
20. Where did the bloodiest battle of the Civil War take place? (Shiloh) (Gettysburg) (Antietam)

21. How did the army set up hospitals on the battlefield? (The army converted houses into hospitals) (The army built a new clinic in each town)

22. When Barton arrived at the army hospital in the Valley of Antietam, what did she find? (too few supplies) (a deserted hospital) (plentiful supplies)

23. Yes. The first nine boxes of wine were carefully packed in sawdust. But surprisingly enough, the last three boxes of wine were packed in corn meal. Then in the cellar of the farm house someone discovered flour and salt. Soon Barton had six kettles of corn meal gruel cooking on the fire. Later, she said, "I shall never experience such a sensation of wealth . . . again . . . "

24. All night Clara Barton and thirty men carried buckets of hot gruel to the wounded and dying in the field. At one point during the battle, a wounded man asked for a drink of water. As Barton knelt down to him, a bullet shrieked by her. It tore a hole in her sleeve and killed the soldier. She never mended that sleeve.

25. Clara Barton and the other medics tried to carry the wounded out of the line of fire and into the barn. One soldier lying in the barn had some artillery imbedded in his face. It was painful, and he asked Barton to remove the bullets with her pen knife. Clara said that she had never done any surgery, but she would get a doctor for him right away.

26. The soldier answered that his wound was very small. He said that he would wait his turn for the doctor like everyone else. But again he asked Barton to cut the artillery out of his face. She felt obligated to help him. So she performed her first surgery, and it was successful.

27. What did Clara Barton find packed in the last three boxes of wine? (sawdust) (corn meal) (newspapers)

28. Based on what you have just read, do you think that Clara Barton was a trained surgeon? (Yes) (No)

29. Right. Clara Barton said that war was a "monster evil." In a way, she was a pacifist. But on the other hand, she could not stand by and see the victims of war die of neglect. Since she chose to go to the battlefield, she considered herself a U. S. soldier. Instead of obeying military orders, however, she obeyed her own sense of duty.

30. Barton found both Union soldiers and Confederate prisoners in her battlefield hospitals. If a soldier was wounded, she did not care whether he was a Rebel or a Yankee. All wounded men were given the best care possible. This angered the Union officers, who wanted to see their soldiers treated first. But, as always, Clara Barton played by her own rules.

31. When Clara Barton was asked where her bravest act took place, she said, "At Fredericksburg." Fredericksburg, Virginia, was a small town across the river from Lacy House. Al-

though Lacy House was once a southern mansion, Barton converted it into a hospital. The wounded were everywhere -- even on the stair landings. And Barton had never seen soldiers wounded so badly.

32. One soldier that Barton treated in Lacy House was a Confederate prisoner of war. Grateful for her care, he tried to repay her kindness. He warned her not to cross the river into Fredericksburg. He said that the Confederates had prepared a trap and cannons were everywhere.

33. Would Clara Barton be called a dove, someone who is against war, or a hawk, someone who favors war? (dove -- against war) (hawk -- favors war)

34. When Barton had both Rebels and Yankees in her hospitals, did she treat the Yankees first? (Yes) (No)

35. What town was across the river from Barton's hospital, Lacy House? (Antietam) (Gettysburg) (Fredericksburg)

36. Right. Late one night, Barton received a note from a Union surgeon. He had succeeded in setting up a hospital on the other side of the river. He asked Barton to come to Fredericksburg and help him. Two months earlier the medics who were to assist Barton did not want to take orders from a woman. Now, these same men begged her to save her own life. Each said he would go to Fredericksburg in Clara Barton's place.

37. Barton once said, "I am a U. S. soldier and therefore not supposed, you know, to be susceptible to fear." She was afraid, but she knew her duty. She said that any man could go with her, but she, of course, would cross the river, too.

38. Twenty minutes later, Barton was crossing the bridge that led to Fredericksburg. It swayed in the dark and the water hissed as artillery exploded on both sides of her. The Union soldiers, charging across the open fields, were being mowed down one by one. Every house had been turned into a hospital. Barton called Fredericksburg the "city of death."

39. Why did Clara Barton say that she was not supposed to show fear? (because she was a woman) (because she was a soldier) (because she was a surgeon)

40. Good. Clara Barton did what she could in Fredericksburg. One time a Union general saw her walking in the street among the rough soldiers. Mounted on horseback, he galloped over to the small, lone woman and offered to protect her. Amused at his mistake, Barton said that she was "the best protected woman in the United States." As the soldiers cheered, the general bowed and said, "I believe you are right, madam."

Jelly Roll

0. In this reading program you will go back to New Orleans, the birthplace of jazz and Jelly Roll Morton.
1. In 1938 Jelly Roll Morton told his life story to Alan Lomax, who recorded it for posterity. Lomax was the Folk Music Curator in the Library of Congress and he intended to devote only two or three sessions to the jazz musician. But the recording sessions stretched into eight weeks and Jelly Roll filled 116 record sides with his memories and his music.
2. Jelly Roll Morton was born in New Orleans in 1885. At that time New Orleans was one of the biggest cities in the South. Originally under the rule of France, it was ceded to Spain in 1762. Although New Orleans became an American seaport in 1803, its French and Spanish heritage gave it a unique and exotic air.
3. The New Orleans that Jelly Roll grew up in was different from other American cities. Even before the Civil War when slavery was rarely questioned, New Orleans had a more tolerant attitude toward slaves than the rest of the South did. In fact, if a citizen of New Orleans could trace his or her ancestry back to France or Spain, then, no matter what his color, he was considered white and, consequently, free.
4. Alan Lomax was the folk music specialist who recorded Jelly Roll Morton's life story. What institution did Lomax represent? (Library of Congress) (Smithsonian Institute) (Eastman School of Music)
5. New Orleans was once owned by France. What nation did France cede New Orleans to? (United States) (Egypt) (Spain)
6. Right. The Civil War had ended twenty years before Jelly Roll Morton was born. But the war left something unusual to New Orleans. Because the Confederate Army was defeated, it had to break up its military bands and sell the musical instruments. This meant that the second - hand shops in New Orleans were flooded with band instruments, and any youngster could afford one.
7. Like many families in New Orleans, Jelly Roll's family encouraged him to take music lessons. Since his house was full of musical instruments, everyone in his family played something just for the fun of it. But Jelly Roll's parents disapproved of the life of a musician. They said it was no better than the career of a tramp.
8. In those days, New Orleans was a festive, exuberant city. There were always celebrations, picnics, parades, and once a year, the spectacular Mardi Gras. At each of these events the brass bands filled the air with music. Playing in a band was an easy way for a

man to make a buck, especially a Black man, who did not have many job opportunities open to him.

9. Where did many of the musical instruments in the second - hand shops of New Orleans come from? (military bands of the Confederacy) (music schools in New York)

10. Did Jelly Roll's parents encourage him to pursue a musical career? (Yes) (No)

11. Right. In his sessions with Lomax, Jelly Roll talked about a typical New Orleans funeral. Naturally, these funerals, too, were musical events. Escorting the mourners to the cemetery, a brass band would walk through the streets playing a slow dirge, like *Flee is the Bird to the Mountain*. But on the way back from the cemetery, horns blared and drums rolled while the mourners chanted, "He rambled and he gambled, but the butcher had to cut him down."

12. Of course, there would always be a bunch of youngsters following these brass bands. The children, playing their homemade or second - hand instruments, would try to imitate the musicians in the funeral procession. Some of the greatest jazzmen ever born probably started out tagging after the street bands in New Orleans.

13. Jelly Roll said that the men who played for the funeral processions didn't make much money -- only about \$2.00 per funeral. But during the eight days that the Mardi Gras lasted these same musicians might work two or three jobs in one day. Between every carnival float that sailed down the street, there was a brass band with maybe ten to thirty musicians ranging in age from twelve to fifty.

14. In Jelly Roll's day, what was present at a typical New Orleans funeral? (string quartet) (brass band) (opera singer)

15. Who followed the New Orleans street bands and tried to play along with them? (children) (college students) (protesters)

16. Yes. It's said that Jelly Roll was playing a guitar by the age of six. But when he heard the talented Mamie Desdume on the piano and singing the blues, he was impressed. Jelly Roll eventually decided that the piano was for him. And at that time, the best piano players around were playing ragtime down in Storyville.

17. In 1817 a city official had suggested that a section of New Orleans be set aside for organized vice. This was Storyville, a red - light district full of honky - tonks, cabarets, restaurants, and theaters. It was here that Blacks found work as waiters, cab drivers, gamblers, and of course, musicians. Jazz was born in New Orleans, but it was encouraged and supported by the money that flowed in Storyville.

18. Ferdinand La Menthe's parents were outraged when they discovered that he had been sneaking down to Storyville to listen to the pianists who worked there. There was a big family fight. Only seventeen years old, Ferdinand left home for good -- and changed his name to Jelly Roll Morton.

19. Where were the best ragtime pianists in New Orleans playing when Jelly Roll was a youth? (Gretna) (Storyville) (Vieux Carre)

20. Although it was set aside for organized vice, Storyville encouraged the development of jazz. How did this happen? (Jazz musicians found work there) (Music schools were built there)

21. Yes. Jelly Roll became one of the best ragtime pianists in New Orleans. In fact, he started writing piano rags in his teens. When he was only 21, he wrote his famous *King Porter Stomp*. But it was not until much later in 1918 that he first started publishing his tunes.

22. Unlike jazz, which is band music, ragtime is primarily meant for the piano. But Jelly Roll, like other musicians of his day, took a form of jazz, called the blues, and merged it with ragtime. In 1924 he recorded *Tom Cat Blues*, which blends ragtime and the blues into a New Orleans style of "hot" piano that only Jelly Roll could do.

23. In 1902 the pianist Frank Richards helped Jelly Roll write one of his earliest tunes, *New Orleans Blues*. Usually, a musician like Richards would work out a ragtime tune for the piano and then it would be snatched up by the bands. Adapting it to their sound, the bands would play the tune in a jazz style. In fact, before the word "jazz" came into vogue, those New Orleans bands were called "ragtime bands."

24. Jazz was born in New Orleans, but it was not popular at first. Probably everyone associated it with the colorful entertainment of Storyville. At any rate, the respectable citizens of New Orleans believed that jazz was immoral. It was not until 1925 that a bold preacher said, "Jazz is not necessarily the gateway to hell."

25. What kind of tunes did Jelly Roll write for and play on the piano? (rock n' roll) (waltzes) (ragtime)

26. Jelly Roll's tune *Tom Cat Blues* is a blend of ragtime and what other kind of music? (blues) (opera) (Beethoven)

27. Frank Richards, a pianist, helped Jelly Roll write one of his earliest tunes. What was the name of this song? (*Rubber Soul*) (*New Orleans Blues*) (*Blue Danube*)

28. Yes. The jazz that Jelly Roll helped to create is now called "classic New Orleans jazz." The classic New Orleans ensemble consisted of a cornet, clarinet, trombone, guitar, string bass, and drums. But jazz goes back even farther than Jelly Roll's classic New Orleans sound.

29. At first, a slave in the South probably just sang the blues, alone. Then a guitar player picked out the melody and accompanied the singer. Eventually, they had a jazz ensemble. The melody was carried by the blues singer, a cornet and a clarinet, while a guitar and string bass kept the beat.

30. One of the finest blues singers around, of course, was Jelly Roll. His songs *Winin' Boy Blues* and *Mamie's Blues* have an almost lyrical quality. On the other hand, his tune *Doctor Jazz* is more the "shouting" type of blues. Although *Doctor Jazz* was recorded after Jelly Roll left New Orleans and formed a group called the "Red Hot Peppers," it is one of the best examples of the New Orleans style of classic jazz.

31. In his tune *Wolverine Blues*, Jelly Roll replaced the blues singer with a trumpet. With the trumpet taking the place of the singer, the cornet as the high "voice," and the trombone "singing" low, he now had a melody that was 3 - part harmony -- and all of it instrumental.

32. So the blues evolved from a lone singer, to a singer and guitar player, to a New Orleans jazz ensemble with no one singing except the instruments. The blues have gone through many changes, but the blues of classic New Orleans jazz have never been surpassed, and neither has Jelly Roll Morton.

33. Which song is one of the best examples of the New Orleans style of classic jazz? (*Doctor Jazz*) (*Battle of New Orleans*)

34. When Jelly Roll left New Orleans, what was the name of the group that he formed? ("The Jazz Doctors") ("Red Hot Peppers") ("New Orleans Quartet")

35. In *Wolverine Blues*, the melody is 3 - part harmony. Does Jelly Roll sing the blues in this song? (Yes) (No)

36. Right. The French and Spanish influences make themselves felt in Jelly Roll's music. In fact, Jelly Roll's *Tiger Rag* was derived from a French quadrille. Talking about another one of his tunes, *New Orleans Blues*, Jelly Roll remarked that it had a "Spanish tinge." Jelly Roll said, "... if you can't manage to put tinges of Spanish in your tunes, you will never be able to get the right seasoning ... for jazz." And in the early 1900's, all the seasoning that jazz needed was right there in New Orleans.

37. In 1938 Ripley stated on one of his "Believe It or Not" programs that the inventor of blues and jazz was W. C. Handy. Jelly Roll was outraged. He made his feelings clear in a bitter article published in *Down Beat*, an American jazz magazine. Whereas Handy claimed to have invented jazz, Jelly Roll simply said, "Man, I discovered jazz."

38. The music of what two countries influenced Jelly Roll's jazz? (France and Spain) (Spain and Egypt) (France and Algeria)

39. On one of his radio programs, Ripley said that W. C. Handy invented jazz. Did Jelly Roll agree with Ripley? (Yes) (No)

40. Right. Alan Lomax said that Jelly Roll's life story spanned the whole jazz age "from the street bands of New Orleans to the sweet bands of New York." But in order to know jazz, you have to listen to it. And once you start listening, you might never stop. As Jelly Roll says in *Doctor Jazz*, "Ooh, the more I get the more I want it seems. / I page old Doctor Jazz in my dreams."

0. In this reading program you will join Sequoyah in the Cherokee Nation.

1. In the 1800's in Tennessee, a Cherokee named Sequoyah overheard two boys talking. They were saying that the white man had magic gifts. He could say something and then make strange symbols on a piece of paper. When a friend received the paper, he knew exactly what the white man had said.

2. Sequoyah listened to the two boys talk about the white man's magic. Then Sequoyah said, "You are all fools; why the thing is very easy; I can do it myself." To the boys' surprise, Sequoyah picked up a stone and scratched it with a pin. He told the youths that each mark stood for a Cherokee word.

3. The boys laughed at Sequoyah. They knew that no one could write in Cherokee. In fact, there was an old Cherokee legend that explained why the Indian could not read and write like the white man.

4. Sequoyah lived in Tennessee in the 1800's. What tribe did he belong to? (Apache)
(Cherokee) (Choctaw)

5. What did Sequoyah overhear the two Cherokee youths talking about? (the white man's ability to read and write) (the white man's ability to cast magic spells)

6. Yes. According to the Cherokee legend, the Creator made the Indian first and the white man second. Then the Creator gave the Indian a book. To the white man he gave a bow and arrow. But the Indian did not pay much attention to the book. So one day the white man stole it. When he lost the book, the Cherokee lost forever his ability to read and write.

7. Sequoyah did not believe in the old Indian legend. He was an independent man and he thought for himself. Although he did not understand English, he believed that Cherokee had just as much so - called magic in it as the English language. So Sequoyah decided to invent a Cherokee alphabet.

8. Next to his farmhouse, Sequoyah built a small cabin, which he used for a study. There, he withdrew from everyone while he experimented with the Cherokee language. His wife Sally had to care for the children and the farm herself. Soon the farm was overrun with briars and weeds, and the neighbors were talking.

9. According to Indian legend, what did the Creator give to the Indian? (a book) (a bow and arrow) (a cabin)

10. Sequoyah was an unusual man. What was he determined to do? (write a book)
(paint a picture) (invent an alphabet)

11. Right. Sequoyah used to be known as a friendly man and a good storyteller. He was an able artist and one of the best silversmiths around. But now his neighbors no longer stopped by to visit him. Sometimes a friend would tell Sequoyah that he must be delirious to waste so much time. Sequoyah would listen politely and then slowly light his pipe and sit down -- and go back to work.

12. At one point, even Sequoyah's wife Sally could not put up with her husband's strange ways any longer. Perhaps she was just worn out from taking care of the farm and all the children. At any rate, Sally went into the cabin while Sequoyah was out. Then she threw all of his papers and work into a fire in the fireplace. But even this did not stop Sequoyah.

13. Since no American before Sequoyah had ever invented an alphabet, Sequoyah had nothing to guide him. Somehow, he had to figure out how to get the different sounds of the Cherokee language down on paper. If he could catch these sounds on paper, Sequoyah said it would be like catching and taming a wild animal.

14. When his neighbors told him he was wasting his time, what did Sequoyah do? (He burned his papers) (He went back to work) (He laughed rudely)

15. Did Sequoyah copy an alphabet invented by an earlier American? (Yes) (No)

16. Right. At first Sequoyah tried to make a list of all the words in the Cherokee language. Since he couldn't write these words down, of course, he had to remember each one. Then, he painted a picture to represent each word. For example, if you were to see a picture of a buffalo, you might think of the word "meat." But this method didn't work out.

17. Next, Sequoyah decided to simplify his plan. Instead of a picture, he represented each word with a mark. For example, if you were to see a squiggly line, you might think of the word "meat." But Sequoyah was working with thousands of words. And thousands of squiggly marks proved to be too confusing.

18. By this time, several years had gone by and Sequoyah had not yet invented a Cherokee alphabet. In fact, for the longest time he didn't even have pen and paper. Instead, he made marks on pieces of bark with a knife or nail. He finally bought paper and pen through a trader. After seeing how a pen was constructed, Sequoyah was soon making his own pens. Among other things, he was a mechanical genius.

19. What was the first thing that Sequoyah used to represent a word? (a picture) (a number) (a song)

20. At first, Sequoyah didn't have pen or paper. What did he use instead of paper? (silk) (bark) (wax)

21. Good. Since there were too many words to work with, Sequoyah turned his attention to the parts of a word or its syllables. He gave to each syllable a special mark. For example, if you saw two of these marks together, you would know you were looking at a two -

syllable word. Then you would say the sounds that each mark stood for. In this way, you would be reading a Cherokee word.

22. Sequoyah wrote down all the syllables he could think of. Then he asked his wife Sally and his children to add to the list. Sometimes he would just listen to other people's conversations in order to discover new syllables he had overlooked. No wonder his neighbors suspected that he was practicing black magic.

23. Even though Sequoyah had all the Cherokee sounds firmly fixed in his mind, he had trouble thinking of a mark for each syllable. However, at one point he found by chance an English spelling book. Of course, to Sequoyah the words and letters were just strange marks since he did not understand English. But he copied a few of the marks for his alphabet and the rest he invented.

24. At first Sequoyah had 200 marks in his alphabet. As you know, the English alphabet only has 26 letters and even these are hard to remember at first. When one of Sequoyah's daughters became interested in his work, she helped him trim down the alphabet. They finally decided on 86 marks.

25. Sequoyah worked for many years on his alphabet. What did his neighbors think of his project? (They were suspicious.) (They were encouraging) (They were helpful)

26. What sound did a mark finally represent in Sequoyah's alphabet? (a word) (a letter) (a syllable)

27. Sequoyah's daughter helped him reduce the number of marks in his alphabet. How many marks did they decide to use? (200) (86) (1,000)

28. Yes. It had taken Sequoyah ten years to invent his alphabet. Now he had to persuade his people to learn it and use it. His only student was his daughter, who had helped him. Like Sequoyah, she could read and write in Cherokee. Sequoyah decided to prove to the Cherokee Nation that his alphabet worked.

29. Sequoyah asked some of the most important people in the Cherokee Nation to meet with him. Then he told his daughter to walk a good distance away from the group. The chiefs spoke a word or phrase and Sequoyah put it down on paper. When his daughter returned to the group, she read the words out loud. Everyone was amazed.

30. The Cherokees were amazed, but they weren't satisfied. They said that this was just more of Sequoyah's black magic. For ten years hadn't this man spent most of his time alone in his cabin? No one trusted him. So Sequoyah suggested another experiment.

31. Sequoyah said he would take some of the brightest boys in the village and teach them to read and write Cherokee. The chiefs agreed to this scheme, but the villagers were worried. They were afraid that Sequoyah was about to cast an evil spell on their children. By the time Sequoyah's demonstration was ready, the village was in a fever of excitement.

32. One of Sequoyah's relatives helped him develop the Cherokee alphabet. Who was this person? (his daughter) (his wife) (his son)

33. How long did it finally take Sequoyah to invent the Cherokee alphabet? (1 year)
(10 years) (20 years)
34. When Sequoyah told his people about his new alphabet, how did most Cherokees react? (They were eager to learn it) (They were suspicious of it)
35. Right. The boys Sequoyah had chosen were separated. Then someone told each boy what to write down. The youths exchanged messages and then read them aloud. The experiment was over. Finally, the people were convinced. Sequoyah had given the book back to the Cherokee Nation.
36. A feast was declared in honor of Sequoyah. No longer was he said to be odd and delirious. Now his people called him a teacher, philosopher, and chief. Although the Cherokee Nation had no schools, the people simply taught each other to use Sequoyah's alphabet. It took a person about three days to learn how to read and write.
37. Within a short time, young Cherokees were travelling many miles to see Sequoyah and learn the alphabet. Eventually, the first newspaper printed in Cherokee was published in the Cherokee Nation. It was called the *Cherokee Phoenix* and Sequoyah received it regularly. He was always somewhat surprised to see his own invention in print.
38. How did Sequoyah's people learn to read and write Cherokee? (They went to college)
(They watched TV) (They taught each other)
39. What was the name of the first newspaper printed in Cherokee and published by the Cherokees themselves? (*Cherokee Phoenix*) (*Cherokee Signs*) (*The Sequoyah*)
40. Good. When Sequoyah was an old man, he left his farm and travelled to Mexico. Accompanied by his son and a friend, he was searching for some Cherokee tribes in order to bring the alphabet to them, too. Sequoyah was also working on a new project that he did not complete before his death. He wanted to invent a language that all Indian tribes could speak and share. Although people did not always understand Sequoyah, they finally recognized him as a man of vision and a genius.